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Agreement with the Blackfeet Indians

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 12, 1896.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, TRANSMITTING AN AGREEMENT MADE AND CONCLUDED SEPTEMBER 26, 1895, WITH THE INDIANS OF THE BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONTANA, BY WILLIAM C. POLLOCK, GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, AND WALTER M. CLEMENTS, COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 12, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an agreement made and concluded September 26, 1895, with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, in Montana, by William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners appointed under the provisions contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 900).

I also transmit the report of the commission, the proceedings of the councils had with the Indians, and a draft of a bill to ratify the agreement, prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as shown by the accompanying reports.

I am firmly convinced that the better policy in such cases is for the Government to take charge of and sell for what they will bring such lands as the Indians do not need, the net proceeds being placed in the Treasury of the United States to be expended for their benefit. If this course be not practicable in any given case and it be thought best for the Government to purchase any Indian lands at a fixed price, then care should be taken to make such provision for their disposal as will surely and fully reimburse the Government the whole purchase price. In other words, the Government should not be subjected to the loss of money in these transactions.

While I approve generally the terms of this agreement, the price proposed to be paid for the land is large, and I am not satisfied that a sufficient quantity of the land will be disposed of to fully reimburse the Government the amount to be paid.

If a provision can be made authorizing the Department to dispose of this land by immediate sale in a body, or in smaller tracts, at such prices as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, as will realize the full

amount to be expended by the Government, I would cheerfully recommend the approval of this agreement.

With this expression of my views I submit said agreement, with the accompanying papers, for such action as may be deemed proper.

Very respectfully,

HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1896.

SIR: By a clause in the last Indian appropriation act (28 Stat. L., 900) provision was made for negotiations with the Indians of the Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations, in the State of Montana, for the surrender of certain portions of their respective reservations, as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to negotiate with the Belknap Indians for the surrender of certain portions of their reservation, situated in the north central portion of the State of Montana, and the Blackfeet Indians for the surrender of certain portions of their reservation, situated in the northwestern part of the State of Montana, three thousand five hundred dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate with the said Belknap and Blackfeet Indians for the ceding of said portions of their respective reservations, any agreement thus negotiated being subject to action by Congress.

Under and in pursuance of this provision the Secretary appointed a commission, consisting of William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, to conduct the negotiations provided for with the Indians mentioned, and instructions for their guidance were prepared in this office and submitted with my report of August 19, 1895, for your approval. They were approved by you on August 21, 1895, and returned to this office, and on the same date they were sent to the commissioners.

I am now in receipt of a report of December 14, 1895, from the commissioners transmitting an agreement reached by them with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation on September 26, 1895. The object of the negotiations with these Indians was to obtain from them the surrender of certain mountainous portions of their reservation supposed to contain valuable deposits of gold, silver, and copper. The agreement contains eleven articles and was executed by the commissioners on the part of the United States and 306 Indians out of a total male adult population of 381.

By Article I the Indians agree to a surrender of certain portions of their reservation on the west, which are described in the agreement principally by natural boundaries and bearings to natural points, and embrace the lands supposed to contain the valuable mineral deposits, and is in extent about 800,000 acres, retaining, however, to themselves the right to go upon any portion of the ceded lands as long as they shall remain public lands of the United States, and to cut and remove therefrom wood and timber for agency and school purposes, and for their personal uses for houses, fences, and all other domestic purposes, and also the right to hunt upon said lands and to fish in the streams thereof so far as the same shall remain public lands of the United States, under and in accordance with the provisions of the game and fish laws of the State of Montana.

By Article II the United States agrees, in consideration for the surrender contained in Article I, to pay to the Indians the sum of \$1,500,000, in installments, as follows: The first year after the expiration of payments under the agreement of 1887 (25 Stat. L., 113), \$300,000, one-half of which to be deposited in the United States Treasury, at interest at 4 per cent per annum and the other half, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, to be expended as provided in said article, and annually thereafter, for eight years, the sum of \$150,000. Any surplus accumulated and remaining at the expiration of the agreement of 1887, and any surplus remaining from any annual payment provided for in said article, shall also be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, at interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The article provides that the sums to be paid under this agreement shall be expended "in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other live stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural implements, in providing employees in the education of Indian children, in procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and all helpless orphans, in the erection and keeping in repair all such new agency and school buildings, materials, blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon shops as may be necessary in assisting the Indians to build and keep in repair their houses, inclose and irrigate their farms, and in such other ways as may best promote their civilization and improvement."

By Article III it is agreed that Indians residing on the reservation who are well qualified for such positions shall be given preference in the employment of all agency and school employees, and that all cattle issued to the Indians for stock-raising purposes and their progeny shall bear the brand of the Indian Department, and shall not be sold, exchanged, or slaughtered except by the consent of the agent in charge; but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may remove this restriction.

By Article IV it is provided that, in order to encourage habits of industry and to reward labor, it is understood and agreed that in the giving out or distribution of cattle or other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor by honest labor to support themselves, and especially to those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil and engage in pastoral pursuits, and that the distribution of these benefits shall be made from time to time in such manner as shall best promote the objects specified.

Article V recites that the situation of the Blackfeet Reservation renders it wholly unfit for agricultural purposes; that the Indians have shown within the past four years that they can successfully raise horned cattle, and that there is every probability that they will become self-supporting by attention to this industry; and provides that during the existence of this agreement no allotments of land in severalty shall be made to the Indians, but that the whole reservation shall continue to be held by them as a communal grazing tract, upon which their herds may feed undisturbed. It also provides that after the expiration of this agreement the lands shall continue to be held in common until such time as a majority of the male adult Indians of the reservation shall request in writing that allotments in severalty shall be made of their land, but that any member of the tribe may, with the approval of the agent in charge, fence in such an area of land as he and the members of his family would be entitled to under the allotment act, and file with the agent a description of such land and the improvements he has made on the same, the filing of such description to give him the right to take the land when allotments come to be made.

By Article VI it is agreed that as soon as this agreement shall have received the approval of Congress the boundary lines in Article I shall be surveyed and designated by two engineers, one to be selected by the Indians and one by the Secretary of the Interior, said survey to be begun not later than ninety days after the approval by Congress and completed as speedily as possible. The expense of the survey shall be shared equally by the United States and the Indians of the reservation, but the unskilled laborers employed in making the same shall be hired among the Indians residing upon the reservation. Until the new boundary lines shall have been surveyed, it is also provided that the ceded portion of the reservation shall not be thrown open to occupancy by the whites.

By Article VII it is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the public interests require the construction of railroads or other highways, telegraph or telephone lines, canals and irrigating ditches, through any part of the reservation, right of way shall be granted for such purposes, under such rules and regulations, limitations and restrictions, as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and the compensation for such right of way shall be fixed by the Secretary and be expended by him for the benefit of the Indians.

By Article VIII it is provided and agreed, that none of the money realized by the sale of the land described in Article I shall be applied to the payment of any judgment which has been or may hereafter be rendered upon any claim for damages because of depredations committed by the Indians prior to the date of the agreement.

By Article IX the provisions of Article VI of the agreement between the United States and the Blackfeet Indians of February 11, 1887, are continued in full force and effect, as are also all the provisions of said agreement not in conflict with this agreement.

By Article X "it is understood and declared that wherever the word Indian is used in this agreement it includes mixed bloods as well as full bloods."

By Article XI it is provided, that the agreement shall not be binding on either party until ratified by Congress.

In their instructions the commissioners were advised that it was the mountain region of the Blackfeet Reservation, especially the northern portion and the country around St. Marys Lake, that the parties interested in procuring the legislation desired to have segregated from the reservation and made available to the public; also that they would be enabled by personal examination of the country and investigation as to where the Indians for the most part reside and have their improvements, to decide as to what portions of their reservation they can spare without detriment to their present or future well being, and where it would be advisable to establish their western boundary in case they decide to relinquish the part wanted for white occupancy and settlement.

They were instructed that if upon this investigation they found that the Indians have not a sufficient supply of timber elsewhere than in the mountain area to meet all their future wants, they should see that they retained a sufficient area of this mountain region affording good timber to supply them abundantly for all purposes. It was suggested to them that it would be well to insert a provision in the agreement for the survey of the new boundary lines and for payment of the necessary costs thereof, and that it would be desirable that any money the Indians might receive from the sale of their lands should be placed in the Treasury and be expended for them in some such way as was agreed upon in the agreement of 1887, rather than that it should be distributed

to them in cash, although a portion of it might, perhaps, be paid in cash to them with good results, but this matter was left for them to consider.

It will be observed that these two suggestions are embodied in the agreement—the first as to the survey of the boundary lines being provided for in Article VI, and the other as to the disposition of the moneys arising from the cession being provided for in Article II.

There is nothing contained in the report of the commissioners nor in the record of the proceedings of council accompanying the agreement from which to determine whether the timber and water privileges of the Indians have been impaired by this cession, but I have been informally assured by Mr. Pollock, the chairman of the commission, that the water rights of the Indians will not be in any way impaired by the cession, and that they have retained enough wood and water for their uses for all time.

In addition it will be observed that by Article I the Indians retain the right to get wood and timber from the ceded portions of the reservation, so long as it shall remain public land of the United States. I am, therefore, satisfied that in making this agreement the water and timber rights of the Indians have received the due consideration of the commissioners and have been preserved intact.

The tract ceded by the Indians is estimated to embrace, according to the report of the commission, about 800,000 acres of land. The consideration agreed on is \$1,500,000, or a little less than \$2 per acre.

It will be observed by an examination of the records of the proceedings of the councils held with the Indians at which this agreement was negotiated that they had an exaggerated idea of the value of the lands about to be surrendered, and that the price agreed on is just one-half of what the Indians desired for a smaller tract of country than that ceded. It is shown in fact that the commission had practically abandoned the idea of coming to any agreement with the Indians, on account of the exorbitant price claimed by them, and that the council had adjourned without date, when, after conference with the agent, the Indians changed their minds and asked the commissioners to meet them again in council, at which the agreement was concluded.

The agreement does not require any immediate appropriation, except such sum as may be necessary to pay half the expense of surveying the new boundary line provided for in Article VI thereof, as the agreement provides for the making of the first appropriation on account of consideration money on the expiration of the payments provided for in the agreement of 1887. These payments will expire with the fiscal year of 1898, when the first appropriation of \$300,000 will have to be made and be available during the fiscal year of 1899.

It is thought by a wise expenditure of the moneys provided for in this agreement for the purposes therein mentioned, and of the balances that can be saved from the annual appropriations for the benefit of these Indians under the agreement of 1887, they can be assisted for about twelve years to come, by which time, it is to be hoped, they will have so advanced in industrial habits as to need very little, if any, further help from the Government.

As to the provision contained in Article V of this agreement, that no allotments of land shall be made during the existence of the agreement and thereafter until a majority of the male adult Indians shall request it in writing, I have to say that while I would oppose such an agreement as a matter of general policy, the situation and character of the Blackfeet Reservation, and the condition and education of the

Indians thereon, are such that I am inclined to believe that there is no serious objection to such an arrangement with respect to this reservation.

It is well known that very little, if any, of the Blackfeet Reservation can without great expense be made available for agricultural purposes, and that nearly all of the reservation is available for stock-raising purposes. It is also well known that, judging from the advancement made by the Indians in the past, it will be some years before they will be likely to have reached such a position in advancement toward the customs and habits of civilized life to make it expedient or advisable to extend to them the allotment policy of the Government, even if their lands were suitable for that purpose. I therefore see no objection to said Article V, as applying to the Blackfeet Reservation.

The other provisions of the agreement commend themselves, and I do not deem it necessary here to enter upon an extended discussion of them. I have therefore prepared in duplicate a draft of a bill to ratify the agreement to appropriate \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of paying half the cost of surveying the new boundary line of the reservation established by Article I thereof, and as provided for in Article VI thereof, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay half of the cost of said survey from any appropriations available for the benefit of the Blackfeet Indians; and I have the honor to transmit the same herewith, with the recommendation that one part be transmitted to the Vice-President, to be laid before the Senate, and the other to be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be laid before that body.

I also transmit herewith two copies of this report, two copies of the agreement, two copies of the record of proceedings of the council at which the agreement was negotiated, and two copies of the report of the commissioners, with the recommendation that one copy be forwarded to the Vice-President for the information of the Senate, and one copy forwarded to the Speaker for the information of the House of Representatives.

I have made no suggestions in the draft of a bill to ratify this agreement, herewith submitted, touching the disposition of the ceded portion of the reservation after the survey of the new boundary line, for the reason that I have thought that that is a matter for consideration by, and recommendation from, the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The original agreement and the papers which accompanied it are retained in the files of this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BROWNING, *Commissioner*.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIR: The commissioners appointed under authority of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, to negotiate with the Fort Belknap and Blackfeet Indians for a surrender of certain portions of their respective reservations in the State of Montana, have the honor to submit the following report of their negotiations with the Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation:

The commission reached Blackfeet Reservation on August 30, 1895, and immediately called a council of the Indians for Monday, September 2.

We found the Indians considerably excited and holding what we believed to be exaggerated ideas of the value of their mountain lands for mineral purposes. When the council met, it was shown that the Indians desired that the commission should make a visit to that portion of the reservation whose sale was contemplated, to satisfy themselves, so far as possible, as to the existence of mineral there, and they were not ready at that time to hold any talk about the terms or conditions of the agreement for the sale of these lands.

We then visited the mountains, traveling over so much of that portion of the reservation as we could in the time we felt justified in devoting to this work, to ascertain the kind, character, and extent of mineral deposits, and also to determine where a line could be drawn which would leave outside the diminished reserve all mineral-bearing lands and would leave inside all grazing lands and so much of the timber lands as possible.

Upon our return to the agency we called another council for Friday, September 20. We held councils also on Saturday, 21st, and Monday, 23d. At the end of this last day it seemed impossible that any agreement would be arrived at. The Indians insisted strongly upon a much larger compensation than the commission felt authorized to agree to, and therefore the council adjourned without fixing a day for further meeting.

At 12 o'clock that night, however, the Indians notified the commission of their desire for a further talk, and accordingly we again met them on Wednesday, 25th. At that time the terms and conditions of an agreement were virtually decided upon, and on the next day an agreement drawn up in accordance with that decision was submitted to the Indians in open council and received their approval. The signing was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and before our departure, on September 28, 306 Indians, out of a total male adult population of 381, had affixed their signatures to the agreement.

The land sold is all mountain land, practically of no value except for the mineral deposits, principally copper, which it is believed exist there. It was difficult to fix and describe a line separating the ceded lands from the reservation, but we believe the description given in Article I of the agreement, running as it does to natural monuments, can be readily ascertained and easily marked.

The land thus agreed to be sold has been only partially explored, and it is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the number of acres contained in the strip. It has been roughly estimated at 800,000 acres. We believe that it will run over that considerably.

The compensation agreed to be paid is but one-half the amount demanded by the Indians for an area considerably smaller. This money, as will be seen by reference to Article II of the agreement, is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the same purposes and in the same manner as the money arising from the agreement concluded with these Indians in 1887, the payments under this agreement to begin at the expiration of the payments under the former.

The Indians expressed themselves as well satisfied with the former agreement, and asked that its terms and conditions be followed as nearly as possible in the present, which wish the commission endeavored to carry out.

This reservation is wholly unfit for agricultural pursuits, except the raising of hay and cattle. The Indians are fast realizing that they must sometime depend upon their own efforts for a livelihood, and that

to secure this they must look after and take care of their cattle. Cattle-raising can not be successfully prosecuted upon small tracts of land or individual allotments; and, upon the earnest request of the Indians, a provision was inserted in Article V of this agreement that no allotments of land should be made during the continuance of said agreement, nor thereafter until the Indians should request it, but that their whole reservation should be held as a communal grazing tract.

It was further provided that the line separating the ceded portion from the reservation should be surveyed and marked before the ceded lands should be declared open to occupancy by the whites.

The minutes of the several councils held will, we believe, explain fully the position taken by the Indians, and furnish the reasons for incorporating in the agreements the several provisions found there.

We were careful that the Indians should fully understand everything connected with these negotiations, and to that end secured the services of one person to interpret into the Indian language all that was said by the members of the commission, and another to interpret into English all that was said by the Indians. We also studiously avoided making any promise or saying anything that could be construed into a promise that something outside of what appears in the agreement would be done for the Indians.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM C. POLLOCK.
GEO. BIRD GRINNELL.
WALTER M. CLEMENTS.

DECEMBER 14, 1895.

*PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO
NEGOTIATE WITH BLACKFEET INDIANS.*

In pursuance of notice given by Agent Steell, the Indians assembled on Monday, September 2, 1895, to the number of 200 or more.

It was found that the Indians desired the commission to visit the lands proposed to be ceded.

The only business transacted was the selection by the Indians of a committee consisting of four full bloods and four mixed bloods to accompany the commission on this trip.

The council then adjourned subject to the call of the commission.

The council met on September 20, 1895, pursuant to notice given by the agent.

The Indians asked for further time to consult among themselves and to select a committee of 35 to conduct the negotiations; whereupon the council was adjourned until the following day, September 21, at 10 o'clock.

Proceedings of the meetings of commissioners to the Blackfeet and Belknap Indians (Pollock, Grinnell, Clements), with a committee of thirty-five Indians and mixed bloods, chosen to represent the Piegiens in preparing an agreement for the sale of certain lands on the Blackfeet Reservation to the United States Government.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., September 21, 1895.

Meeting held in hospital building.

Commissioner Pollock opened by saying: "We have met again according to arrangement yesterday, and I suppose you are ready to go on with the matter before you. You have been chosen to represent your tribe in this matter. Any agreement made by you must be known by a majority of the tribe, and any agreement that you may make must be signed by a majority of the male adults of your tribe. For that reason, I am glad so many are here to hear what will be said. If any men outside of your committee have anything to say, we will be glad to hear them. Any agreement which we make must be sent to Congress and ratified before it can be of any effect. We are now ready to hear what you have to say. We understand that you have agreed on what part you wish to sell; that lies entirely with you. We will be glad to suggest anything in the way of assisting you in this matter."

Commissioner GRINNELL. What I shall say to you will be simply to second Mr. Pollock's remarks. As Little Dog has said, "This is no small matter," and therefore we wish to bring to hear on it all the sense we can. I should like to see this room full of old and young men, so that any agreement made will be understood by all. As Mr. Pollock has said, "Anyone may express an opinion." It is well for us (the committee) to counsel, but a majority of the male adults must sign the agreement.

Mr. CLEMENTS. This is the first time it has been my privilege to be with you, on account of an accident which has kept me confined to my room for several weeks. I have suffered more or less pain. I simply wish to say that we want to deal fairly with the Indians; we are not here to drive a bargain. The Government simply desires to buy land that the Indians do not want, and will pay what it is worth. As you saw by instructions given us by the Department, it is our duty to deal perfectly fair with you and the Government. I wish to say for myself and colleagues that it is our desire so to do. I hope that when we have gone away you will be able to realize that we have discharged our duty, and we wish to leave here feeling that you are our friends. I thank you for your attention.

LITTLE DOG. The Indians did not ask the Government to come and buy their land, so we will be pleased to hear what you have to say.

Mr. POLLOCK. We do not know how much land you will sell, so would like to hear an expression from the Indians.

WHITE CALF. We Indians, in my mind, are nothing but common dogs. The Great Father took it into his head to break in these wild dogs and has done so. All these old men, when young, were not so well under hand as those who succeeded them. They made their living from the buffalo; that was all they had to depend upon. My eyes were long ago opened to the purposes of the Government. Wagons and harness were given us to use so that we might be more like the white men. We all belong to the Great Father, whether red or white men, and I think we should follow his counsel. These young and old men look no other way than along the trail pointed out by the Great Father. No other reservation has as valuable land as that which you came to buy. The Father of All knows this land. He is listening to what we say. The Father of All did not give the red man the opportunities to learn that the white man has had; he can not read and write as the white man can; he can not know the extent or value of land as the white man can. I do not have it in my mind to refuse the counsels of the Great Father, for it is to him that we look for assistance. I am glad to express my feeling, and I wish to hear what you have to say about the land. If a man wishes to buy a horse he goes to the owner and makes an offer; so we wish to have you make an offer for the land so that we may deliberate upon it.

THREE SUNS. At the last treaty the Government bought a large tract of land, and it has now sent you to buy more land. I wish not only to be benefited, but to have my children pleased by reason of the treaty that we are about to make. We will approach each other with caution. We are to sell some land that is of little use to us, and we want the price to be satisfactory to all—the full bloods and the mixed bloods. It is not for myself that I speak, but for the rising generation. If you wish to give a good price, we will be pleased. The responsibility rests on us, not on the rising generation. We have selected a few mixed bloods and whites to help us in matters that we do not understand. Mr. Conrad and Major Steell have been chosen, and you may talk with them.

Mr. Pollock then explained a map drawn by Surveyor Cartee, suggesting the land the commissioners thought proper to make an agreement about, which made the proposed dividing line to run from a point about 6 miles west of Two Medicine Bridge on the Great Northern Railway, in a direction a little west of north along the western shore of Two Medicine Lake, and on a little more westerly course between the Upper and Lower St. Mary's lakes to Chief Mountain; from there directly north to the Canadian line, thus throwing open all the land north of the railway between this proposed line and the main range of the Rockies. Mr. Pollock said to the Indians that he should prefer to see the boundary marked by rivers for the reason that it would not be so hard to define. His experience on other reservations had taught him that; furthermore, he would favor throwing the mountains open from the Canadian line to Birch Creek for the reason that as long as there is mineral land on the reservation there will be constant trouble with the white men. He continued: "The white men will come after mineral in spite of all that you and the Government can do. I say this that you may understand all that may come. We want to know if you will sell the land south of the railroad. It is for you to say, not us. As to the value of it, you have owned this land for many years, and you have been over it, and know what it is. We, the commissioners, except Mr. Grinnell, have not; so you know more of it than we."

WHITE CALF. I am very glad to see the action of the commission in treating with the Indians. You are disposed to be fair, unlike the commissioners in the last treaty. I am glad you have explained your feeling toward us. I don't think the Indians and yourselves should have any violent discussions. The Indians are and always have

been kindly disposed toward their white brothers. In my opinion, we should rest to-day and to-morrow, so that Mr. Cartee can go up to the mountains and make a line so as not to include any prairie land. It's a good thing to act deliberately in a matter of this kind, and not to conclude a treaty until we know where the line will run. We are glad that you do not wish to hurry us. When the news came that the Government wished to buy the land from us we looked around for men to represent us. Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Conrad are among them. They will help us in forming this treaty.

LITTLE BEAR CHIEF. My friends, I would like to speak a few words with you. I don't claim to be much of anybody, but when I was young the Great Spirit took pity on me for being a poor, ignorant man. I think, my relations, I would like to know for what purpose you are here. (Demands an answer.)

Mr. POLLOCK. The only further explanation I can give you is that the Indians should make some provisions for themselves when the present agreement expires. The Government is pleased at the progress of the Indians along the white man's road. They are still unable, however, to take care of themselves. Some are able to do so, but the most of them are not. You have a large tract of land which you can not use. The better plan is for the Government to buy this land, that you may be provided for when your treaty expires. You must do this or the Government will be obliged to support you, which thing, I believe, the Piegiens do not wish. Some of the men in Montana want the mountain land thrown open to them. If an agreement can be made, so good. I think they will be disappointed in the value of it. This, however, is what we are here for.

LITTLE BEAR CHIEF. I understand that we are here to form a treaty, and what Little Bear Chief thinks is that we should proceed immediately to do so. I would like your careful attention to what I have to say, and would like to have you write it down. Ever since I have been a young man I have had only one tongue in my head. This can be proven by asking the men at the old agency, and Joe Kipp, the post trader. I can only tell one story; that's my only aim—to tell one story. I think that the object of your coming here can be performed in a peaceful manner. I favor telling you how much land we wish to sell and the price we have agreed to set upon it. These mountains that you can see belong to the Indians. The Indians have a right to express an opinion in regard to selling them. I think I am the leader of all the young men of my age. When I look over my shoulder I see many a one struggling along on foot, though some are mounted. I believe in helping those who are struggling so that all may go along together. I would like to have the treaty concluded on Monday.

I will tell you what I think the land is worth. The reason that I call you brothers is that we are all children of the Great Father. As you look around the room you will learn that the only faculties the Indians have are sight and speech; they are not learned like the white brother. There is no one among us who knows how much land there is in this strip of mountains. We would like to sell it in a lump, for a certain sum, as the Indian does in trading. I think this is the easiest way, not knowing how much land there is; this is my mind. I think we should make a plain line, so we would easily know the boundaries. At the last treaty between the Piegiens and the Government the Indians wished the mixed bloods to be represented. They think they should be in this treaty. Since the last treaty many mixed bloods have come and claimed tribal rights. I consider them visitors, and don't know how long they will stay. Our cattle are increasing. It is against my mind to sell any of the grazing land on the reservation.

I don't want to sell any timber. We shall need it for building houses and other things and to burn. After I make my offer of what I wish to sell, I don't want you to say that you want more land. It is my privilege to say how much land I want to sell you. From Cut Bank north to the boundary line is what I wish to sell. When any young man goes out to kill game he will then know where the line is and can kill game for his family. Any price that we can agree upon will be satisfactory. The Government will soon realize all that it pays for the land. In the treaty of 1886 and 1887 I thought we were getting all the lands were worth, but we were not. It did not fill our needs. The Government has received back all it paid for the land, and will continue to derive profit from land it has bought and will profit by this treaty. In case we sell the land north of Cut Bank, I would ask \$2,000,000. When the Government has important transactions to make it sends smart men—men with great heads—therefore, I suppose you are men of great sense. I think you will deal honorably with us, therefore I don't think we should ask for outside help.

If the treaty is made I should not like to pay out money for help to make the treaty. In my mind the man who is rich enough and claims to be a friend of the Indians should not ask for pay. We should not go off the reservation for help, as the fathers at the mission, Mr. Dutcher and Joe Kipp, will help us and not ask any pay. The money we received from the last treaty has been wasted in large salaries, or it would have lasted longer. The employees who are not in active service should

be discharged and there should be a rest. The farmers and surveyors are not needed in winter. If there are more Government ditches to be built there will be a loss of colts from mares working on the ditches. When the new cattle are issued the young men who work on the ditches can not look after them and they will be lost, being strange cattle. The Indians should be kept busy providing shelters for their cattle. Some of the cattle are weak. Many young men are kept busy getting goods for agency use. They should be allowed to fix up their cabins when they get through—some of them need chinking. Now, my relations, I am done talking. [Applause.]

LITTLE DOG. Two men have spoken—White Calf has not made his ideas known; Little Bear Chief has made a proposition. I should like to have the commissioners say which is right.

MR. GRINNELL. That is for you to say. We do not wish to prejudice you. The line we have suggested will leave you plenty of timber for your uses. It is for you to say, however, whether it suits you or not.

The council adjourns until 4 o'clock p. m.

WHITE CALF. We have decided by council upon the amount of land that we will sell. I don't want the people to talk about anything but the sale of that land. We have had many councils and they have always ended in division. I wish you to unite and work together upon this question. I am the chief, and the smaller chiefs have always recognized me as such. A man that wants counsel always gets the best he can. Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Conrad have made no advances to us offering their services in this treaty. Mr. Grinnell knows of the time when we called upon him for help. Mr. Conrad was notified of the fact that these people wanted his assistance and remembers the time. He came here and was going away when the people insisted upon his remaining. It is known by everyone that we have called upon these men. All the men on the reservation work the best that they can digging ditches.

LITTLE DOG. Mr. Commissioners, I bid you greeting. You have been chosen for the purpose of making a treaty. I want to talk to you of this. I hope that you will give us something to be pleased about, and nothing that will make us trouble. It is plain that if the bargain is to be made someone must make it. I have little to say. We have decided to sell the land from Cut Bank to the boundary line, and we want to hear what you will give for that land.

MR. POLLOCK. Before attempting to answer we would like to know how this decision was brought about. [He was told that those present had decided by vote in council.]

MR. GRINNELL. Do you mean that the main fork from its head directly west should be the south line? [The Indians answer "Yes."] This change of the proposed southern line has been made rather suddenly and we would like to have time to consider it. We do not wish to do anything that will cause dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians. We want to have the line marked so that everyone will know where it is. The line talked of this morning can be easily distinguished, while a line through the mountains can not be easily marked. The Government will not pay so much for the land you name as for the land we have suggested. We are inclined to believe that it will be best to postpone the council until Monday, so you and we will have time to talk this matter over more fully. [The Indians agreed to this, and dismissed all but their committee.]

The time fixed for the next meeting was 10 o'clock Monday, September 23.

On Monday, September 23, it was impossible to get the Indians together until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the meeting was called to order by Mr. Pollock.

LITTLE DOG. I have a few words to say to you now. We will proceed with the treaty. I want to ask you a question first. At the last meeting we offered you the land north of Cut Bank for \$2,000,000; now we want to know what you will give for the land north of the railroad to the boundary line.

MR. POLLOCK. As we said before, Congress would not be willing to give \$2,000,000 for the land north of Cut Bank. You ask too much for the land. We think it will be best for you to sell the land north from the railway, but that is for you to say.

LITTLE DOG. We do not want to sell the land north from Birch Creek, but think that we will sell the land north from the railway. We do not try to hide anything from you, therefore we think when we ask you to tell us what you will allow us for the land you ought to tell us. We do not go outside to come to any conclusion about this, and we don't think you should do so. It is best to decide now. I will sit down for a while until you decide upon how much the land is worth, then I will continue my speech to you.

MR. POLLOCK. We came out here not knowing anything about the land you wanted to sell, or the price you asked, but something about the needs of the Indians. We hope that you can make up your minds as to the value of the lands and the price you will take. We could then advise you as to the probability of Congress to allow the money to pay you for it. We are not acting for ourselves; if we were we would know better how to act. We must do what we believe Congress will approve. This being

true, we have decided to make a proposition offering the highest price we think will be allowed, and will not expect to raise the price, as we might do were we buying a horse for ourselves. We have consulted among ourselves, and have taken into consideration the needs of the Indians, and concluded to offer a larger amount of money than we believe the Government will ever realize from the land. We have decided to propose to pay for the lands north from the railway \$1,000,000, and from Birch Creek north \$1,250,000, if you wish to sell that much. The first proposition will give you, after the present treaty expires, \$100,000 a year for ten years. The other will give you one-fourth more, or \$125,000 yearly. We believe this will be ample to provide for you and allow you to build houses and improve your lands, and be better able to live without the assistance of the Government. We want you to remember that if you sell the land from Birch Creek that you will not be troubled to keep the white men off the reservation who may come to seek the mineral that is there. I fully agree with the agent, Major Steell, when he said that it would be impossible to keep the white man off that portion of the reservation; that it would take nearly the whole army to do so. We have made this proposition believing that it is more than the land is worth and knowing that we can not offer more. We want you to consider it well and decide as soon as you can upon the matter.

LITTLE DOG. We don't like the proposition that you have just made. I know that several kinds of mineral are produced in those mountains. We are of peaceful minds toward you and don't intend to have any violent debate. We have made a proposition to you.

MR. POLLOCK. You have made no proposition on the land you are now talking of, north from the railway.

LITTLE DOG. I am about to make a proposition on that land and I think it will surprise you; make you faint and fall down. We don't want the Great Father to feed and clothe us all our lives. We ask for the land north from the railroad \$3,000,000, so we will be able to maintain ourselves and care for our wives and children. There are many things in which the Great Father has cheated us. Therefore we ask \$3,000,000 for that land. Those mountains will never disappear. We will see them as long as we live; our children will see them all their lives, and when we are all dead they will still be there. This money will not last forever. I knew that you would be afraid when I told you our price, so I will rest awhile and let you consider it, as we do not intend to retreat or go back. You must not forget that we have wives and children; it is for them that we ask this money. Those mountains will last forever; the money will not. I will now sit down and give you time to consider and to let us know the result of your decision.

MR. POLLOCK. The commission has studied this matter carefully since coming here three weeks ago. There may be mineral. No one can tell whether it is in paying quantities or not. We have based our proposition on the fact that there may be. If there is no mineral, the Government will never get as much money from it as it pays. You have asked twice as much for this mountain land as you did for a larger tract of land upon which your cattle could graze. It is true that these mountains have always been there. They were there when your grandfathers lived. They never furnished you houses; never fed your cattle nor fed you and clothed you. I am glad to know that you think of your wives and children; but can you send them to these mountains to ask for food, clothing, wagons, and cattle? You must know that you can keep those mountains forever and not realize anything from them. It is true that the money you may get will be gone after a time, but in the meantime you will be getting clothing, blankets, cattle, wagons, food, etc. That money offers you all these things, while the mountains offer you nothing but snow and ice and rock. I leave it for you to choose which you will take.

LITTLE DOG. I have two things to tell you, then some others will talk. I know that you are trying now to say that the mountains are of no benefit to us. I know that they are of some benefit to us. It is a fact that when a small child places a value upon an article an older person will take pity and give it more than it asks. We want you to treat us in the same manner.

WHITE GRASS. My friends, while we shake hands, let us come to a peaceful understanding on this question. My friends, the people living all around have their eyes upon us and are watching our actions on the reservation. Little Dog's words are good. All he said I agree with. I will add a few words. When I heard that the Great Father was going to send a commission to treat with the Indians I was glad. I was not in favor of selling you a small piece of land; I want you to be snited with what we sell you. My friends, don't lay your heart aside. Open your heart and ears and eyes. We have tried to act as your friends since you came, and you should take pity on us, for we are poor and need your sympathy. It is well known that from the railroad to the boundary line there are three large veins of minerals through the mountains, running clear through. That is the reason Little Dog placed so large a price on them. All the Indians on the outskirts of the reservation are listening intently to what we are saying. You should give us what we ask. Of course this is a large sum and can not be easily raised. I conclude.

BULL SHOE. We should have no argument on this matter. We have given you the land you asked for (north from the railway). It is a large country. We have sold some land for which we did not get enough; for that reason we ask a large price for this land. The words of Little Dog and White Grass are my words. The valuation that they have named I agree to. Mr. Grinnell, take pity on us. Look at our wives and children; that is why we have put this price upon those mountains, so that we can live upon the money. That is all I have to say. I agree with the two speakers who have just spoken. Their words are my words also.

MR. GRINNELL. Do any of you wish to say more?

LITTLE DOG. We are waiting for you to speak.

MR. GRINNELL. We were waiting to see if any of you wished to say more. We want to see the Indians get as much as possible, but we do not want to make fools of them. You have asked three times as much as we think those mountains are worth. After we make a treaty and the papers are made out and signed by more than half of you they must go to Washington, to the Big Chief of all the Indians. Congress must then act upon them. If it is a good treaty, the papers are approved; if it is a bad treaty, they are not approved and are worthless. If we make an agreement with you we want it to stand. Suppose, now, we should agree to give you some large price for this land. It would make you happy for two or three months, but when the treaty was not approved by Congress you would find that we had been making fools of you. For many years I have known the Piegiens, and many times when I am in the East I think of you and your little ones who are going to school. I want you to grow fat and rich and your children to be happy. I don't want to make fools of you. The price that we have offered you for the land north from the railroad will give you yearly for ten years after the present treaty expires two-thirds of what you are now getting, and if you want to sell from Birch Creek up it will give you more—almost as much as you are now getting. In that time you will get rich and your cattle will fill this reservation with fat herds. Otherwise, if you stick to your proposition, we will have to return to the East and you will have gained nothing.

The Great Father told us to come here and treat with you and then go to Belknap. If you don't want to trade with us, we must get on the train and go there. I hope you will not send us away, for we can help you. If you think you have enough for three years and then can look out for yourselves, that is for you to decide. You people have done so well in the last seven years, have become so rich, and have improved so much from being a savage people, that I want to see you go on and become self-sustaining. If you are helped for ten years more by another agreement, you will then not want any more help. You will be able to walk alone like the white man; the only difference will be the color of the skin. Try to think of these things carefully, and let us know whether we are to go or to stay.

HORACE CLARK. I think, Mr. Commissioners, that your offer has been made, and that the Indians should go and talk together about it. It is the way the whites do business when offers are made pro and con. This is a great bargain. They should go away and inquire of those who have knowledge of these things and arrive at some conclusion. It will do us no good to get up and talk and talk here. You can do better to go and talk among yourselves.

MR. CLEMENTS. I do not desire to make any extended talk. I simply wish to say, as my colleagues have said, that when we offered \$1,000,000 for the land north of the railroad, we were offering the limit—perhaps more than the land is worth. We would not have you go and counsel, thinking that any other amount would be satisfactory. We have canvassed this matter thoroughly. It is not our purpose or desire to take any advantage of you. We want to allow you every dollar that the land is worth. If this matter were viewed from a business standpoint by the Government, I think it would be considered a risky investment. As my colleagues have told you, the amount of money now coming to you from the present agreement will soon be gone—will be exhausted. This is a question of great importance to you, and you should consider it as such, from a business standpoint. If we go away without accomplishing anything, you will be in the same position you were before we came. It may be a long time before Congress will again make an effort to help you. It will be very hard to keep people out of the mountains if they think there is mineral in them.

It is therefore very important that you sell this land and get your money for it now. I would repeat and impress upon you the fact that we are not here to dicker with you or to drive a close bargain. When we make the proposition, offering \$1,000,000 for the land north of the railroad, as Mr. Pollock has said, we believe it is really more than the Government will get out of the land. You will now see that the question for you to determine is, whether you will accept the amount we have offered. It would be useless for us to offer you more, for Congress would not ratify it if we did. Believing that you will take the matter into serious consideration, and believing that you will see that we are acting for your own good, I now leave the matter in your own hands.

LITTLE PLUME. I will not go out of the trail marked out by Little Dog. I will not

say that you are dealing unfairly with us, for I believe you do not wish to do so. The offer of Little Bear Chief, to sell you the mountains from Cut Bank to the boundary line, did not seem to suit you. That is the reason Little Dog made you another offer. I have no doubt that some of you have families. The way you look at providing for them is the way we look at this matter. That is the reason Little Dog has asked a large sum for the land we offer. You men have said that we will not get any benefit from the mountains. On your trip into the mountains we learned that you found some very rich rock. All of the young men who have come here to this treaty were chopping wood in the mountains and getting money for it. If we are hungry we go up to the mountains and get game. I will now rest, and we will consider.

WHITE CALF. I am in favor of resting. I see that we can not come to any agreement to-night. This is no small question, and needs much consideration. If we rest, some may change their minds. I am in favor of going away and counseling among ourselves.

THREE SUNS. When we make a treaty is when we put on our fine dress to meet one another. Little Dog has told you what part of the mountains we want to sell, and we are all willing to stand by him. You have said that the mountains are poor. No, they are rich. It is three years yet. I am watching those three years. The same as at the last treaty, we want to reserve a part of the mountains—as when a man is selling his horses, he keeps one for himself. Now, the Great Father is trying to take it from us. I am pleased, because the Great Father has sent you to buy some of our land. The Great Father is good, for he always wants us to advance. I know the Great Father has sent you here for an object, and I hope that object will be realized and that you will get what you ask from these people. The reason that we ask a large sum is because there are many women and many children going to school and needing to be provided for. That was Little Dog's reason for asking a large sum of money. For the sake of argument, we will reverse things. If the Great Father and yourselves were the same as ourselves, and you wanted to make a treaty with us, we would take pity on you and give you what you ask.

In the time since the last treaty many people have come to the reservation and filled it up and there are more to provide for than there were then. I have heard that there are a great many men outside of the reservation. Why is it that the Great Father has selected three such smart and good-looking men as yourselves? When a poor person owns a piece of land and sets a good price upon it it is no more than right that he should get what he asks. We have decided to-day to sell the mountains north of the railroad for \$3,000,000, and ask you what you think of it. I think every person in the house should say what he thinks. No one man owns this land. All have something to say in this matter. It is useless for us to go away again and counsel together. We have set our price.

MR. POLLOCK. We will be glad to hear what any other person in the room has to say.

RUNNING CRANE. It is good—the mission you have come upon. Our children have now deliberated upon it. I thought that we could settle the matter to-day. We were all very glad when you came, and knew for what purpose you were coming. I think we should have no extended discussion. You should tell us what you think of the \$3,000,000 offer. Take it under your consideration so we can understand it before we go home.

MR. POLLOCK. We can not consider your proposition.

MIDDLE CALF. I want to point out one thing to you. You bought one mountain (the Sweet Grass Hills) from us in the last treaty. It is not all gone yet. The Government is still getting money from it. This mountain you are going to buy is worth more than the other, and I don't think \$1,000,000 is enough for it. We want to make one another happy, so we ask \$3,000,000 for it. You ought to take it carefully under your consideration. We will not recede from our \$3,000,000 offer. We will be very glad after you go away if you will give us this. Our children will wake up with a happy mind after thinking of what you have done. We will not regret selling it if you give us \$3,000,000 for it.

FOUR HORNS. There is something that is worth money in the mountains. The metal that is in your watch chains is good without doubt. The same kind of metal is to be found in the mountains. I think the fault will be with you three men if a treaty is not made. I think you have placed too small a price upon the mountain. The watches you have in your pockets cost many dollars. The same kind of metal that they are made of is in those mountains. I refer to your jewelry as valuable articles. The same kind of metals are to be found in the mountains. We have no other lands to go to; therefore we ask a good price for this mountain land. If you should not happen to have any money in your pockets and should go down the road toward Blackfoot you would be troubled to know how you would get your next meal or a pipeful of tobacco. You ought to think carefully of this matter. You came to buy these mountains and should consider it carefully. The proposition you have

made for the mountains down to Birch Creek would leave us very little land the way the line would run; I don't believe the Indians will deviate from their proposition or price. Don't take this in an unfriendly way. It is your fault if you don't make a treaty; not mine. When the last commission came here they did not go into the country to see what they were going to buy. Two of you went into the mountains and saw the rock. Now you have set too small a price on them. I think the reason you have set so small a price is that you are ashamed of the Great Father. I think it lies with you, and you should write to the Great Father and see if he will give our price. Don't take this in an unfriendly spirit.

WHITE CALF. This is the chief mountain in the country, and we now offer you it from the railroad to the boundary line. You think it is a small country from Cut Bank to the line. You can see the two points at once. The railroad is the natural boundary, and it is from there that we now offer you. There are a great many white people with money, and there are all kinds of metal in the mountains, the same as are in the money. I have told my children that we would ask \$3,000,000 for these mountains. All that we have said upon this subject we will always say, and we will not change. Our Great Father will never be all gone. The mountains will never disappear. All people will get benefit from the mountains on both sides. When you first came I gave you the land north from the railroad to the boundary line. I have been among the mountains, and everything the white man can get benefit from is there. What I have told you is the truth. All the white men will get benefit from them. They all know it is rich; that all that is wealth is to be found in them. I think that everyone on the reservation will want the price we have asked. If you want to counsel among yourselves, remember that what I and my friends have said is not to be changed. If you came to buy this land you should not go away without paying for it. We have given what you asked for. What we have now said is not to be changed. I now repeat it. Mr. Grinnell, I have given you those mountains and you will now argue among yourselves whether you will take them or not.

RUNNING RABBIT. Just as soon as I heard you were coming I was glad. I thought at that time we would come to some agreement. All the people do not like to sell the mountains, but you have come a long way, and we have given them to you. I don't think when we want to sell anything that we want half price for it. It is a fact that when a person sells anything to another the one who sells feels good. I do not think when a person comes to buy anything he should go away without buying it. If it were not that there is plenty of money in the mountains I should not ask so much for them, but I went up there and saw this metal, and consequently I want a good price. When you get into the mountains to buy them for the Great Father, who has instructed you to pay a certain sum, even if you should exceed your authority by paying more, still when you go back he will feel good. We shall all die and go away, but there are plenty of young men to take our places. It is true that if a party comes to buy anything and goes away without buying it he feels ashamed of himself. Mr. Grinnell is a friend to us, and he will feel ashamed if he does not buy this land. We ask a large sum, but it is because we want to provide for our children. This is all I have to say.

MAD WOLF. The whites are swarming into this country, and they have selected Mr. Pollock, Mr. Grinnell, and Mr. Clements to come and buy this land and to please the people who have sent you and the people whom you buy from. I think when you leave here you will not leave these people disappointed. I repeat that we ask \$3,000,000 for the land. Our mixed bloods have said the same. We will not ask more nor will we ask less. We have given our price. There are three men who look after the affairs of this reservation, and they will attend to it. I think it is right to take what we buy along with us. There is some man who would like to see me have a good time in the future, but now he thinks I should go back. God put the right of purchase on earth; that is the reason we are here. We all say—those who have come in from the country and all that are here—that we want \$3,000,000. Now, you are going to decide what you will do. That is all.

JOHN MILLER. The Great Father always gets more money from the land than he pays for it. In this treaty he will get more money than he did from the land in the last treaty. I have nothing more to say. We will not change from what we have said. You have been in the mountains and know the value of them. I have been here ten years and have not been through the mountains.

MOUNTAIN CHIEF. I would like to have you pity me. The land is very good. These people are very kind; they are very good. They are whole souled. When I see anyone coming to represent the Great Father I recognize him as my benefactor. I had it in my mind when this commission came here to give them no cause for regret; to give them the object of their visit; to sell you a large portion; what you wanted. I was thinking that when these people came here to buy land they would give a good price. If this commission pays a large price we will laugh out loud with joy. We will know that it is enough to provide for our children. I don't think to take a step further than to provide for them. We will not change from the price set. The dif-

ferent tribes have one Great Father, but the Great Father has one tribe that he thinks more of than the rest. He loves the Piegiens. I know that the Great Father is providing for us, so I will not say no when he comes here to buy land, but will give him what he asks for. In two years the Great Father will get more than \$3,000,000 from these mountains.

CURLY BEAR. We promised to meet here at 2 o'clock so we could conclude this treaty. I thought we had really started in when we shook hands. When we were at the old agency we received word from the Government asking us if we would consider favorably a proposition to buy the mountains north from the railroad. We answered that we would. It is a great matter selling land to the Government. The reason we ask a good price for it is that we have seen the mountains and know that they contain great wealth. There is no end to the Great Father. There is no end to the mountains. The mountains will stand longer than the Great Father. Our children and our children's children will get money from them. You know that the Great Father will get great wealth from them. Two of you have been up there and seen it. You have taken some of it away with you. It is true that when we don't see an article we will not give so much for it. I honestly believe those mountains are rich. The reason that I ask a large sum is that the Great Father will get great benefit from them. I don't think we should sell this mountain strip for a small sum, or a larger strip than we have agreed upon. All the young people who are now growing up are in our minds.

You will agree with me that the Great Father should give them enough for the future, so you should give us enough now. That is the reason we sell, to provide for our children. You are trying to get this land for a small sum. The Great Father will have to provide for the Indians after awhile. I know that this land belongs to us. We will not sell any grazing land, as our cattle feed upon it. We will not sell the timber, as we use it. The people who are in this house and all the others are glad the treaty is to be made. We have set the price at \$3,000,000 and will stick to it. What the judges have said I now say. The mixed bloods and the whites married to the Indian women are glad we have asked \$3,000,000. We have come to a conclusion in the matter, and it now rests with you. You are making trouble for yourselves. You will be the means of our having a long debate upon the subject. If you find that you are not able to come to a conclusion you may go home. We are glad that you are here, and will be glad if you can come to a conclusion on this treaty. If you say that you are in a hurry, we will say that we did not send for you. Try to change your minds before morning. Come to a conclusion among yourselves. When you go home you will change your minds and be sorry. I will be glad if you will conclude. It may be very lonesome to hear that you wanted to give us only \$1,000,000. That is all.

LITTLE BEAR CHIEF. When I heard that there was to be a treaty I thought I would not come. These men urged me to come. They did everything—begged me to come. I will say but little. Before I came I could see that there would be trouble ahead. I don't think you are the cause of it. It is because a snake has crawled into our councils, and I saw that it would take a long time to make our treaty. When the majority decided to sell the land north from Cut Bank, it set very heavy. To-morrow I will go home, and if the Great Father wants to know how the majority came to the conclusion first in regard to the land north from Cut Bank and how they changed, let him come to me and find out. The way they talk to-day makes me think of a lot of hounds tearing at one another.

TEARING LODGE. I have a very good opinion of you as men who have been sent here to make a treaty. You have come a long way to visit these people and the object of your visit is now before you. All the commissioners who have come before have got poor land, but this land that you came to get is good land. Ever since I was a little boy I have had good judgment, and I know this land is valuable. It looks as if the trouble is with you. We have given you the land you ask for and set a price on it. The trouble is with you. I thought the land was very valuable. I thought the conclusion you would come to could not be disgraceful to both parties. If a person wants a piece of land and don't pay the price for it, he don't get it. If you would offer me your coat for 50 cents I would not take it, for I know that it is worth more. For a long time the Great Father had the advantage of us in buying lands, but now we know the value of it. I know you will be to blame for your trouble. You have brought it upon yourselves. It would be a good thing to make a treaty, so we can all go home. I don't see why you don't take more interest in these proceedings. It does not look as if you came here to buy land.

We have given you what you asked for, and you ought to pay us our price. If you owned a fine horse and set a good price on him, I would buy him if it was more than he was worth if I wanted him. Of all the land the Government has bought, this that you have come to buy is the most valuable. You had better buy it, and go away happy. Every Indian and mixed blood and white man knows of your coming, and will laugh at you if you go away without buying. You can say that you went

hunting and saw a lot of mines. My relations think that it will be a bad thing for you to go away without buying. The people will wonder if you are crazy or not. Last fall the Government sent a paper asking if we would sell the lands north of the railroad to the boundary line. There is one little bunch of hills the Government bought, and the people have done well upon it. Three million dollars is the price we ought to agree upon, and be satisfied. Every Indian, mixed blood, woman, and child would like to sell the land if they can get a good price for it. The papers that these men are now writing will be read by everyone, and I wonder how they will feel about it if you do not conclude a treaty. I think there are some words in it that the white men will think are very good. But the worst is the \$1,000,000 you offer, and that they will see. The land is rich, and you want to set a small price upon it. I am now done talking. You must agree among yourselves.

DOUBLE RUNNER. Little Dog has set a price of \$3,000,000 on this land and I will not take less.

YELLOW WOLF. I am glad of the price of \$3,000,000 and will stick by it.

WOLF TAIL. We have heard that commissioners were coming from the Great Father, and thought they would be smart men. They have come. They made a proposition and I thought it was fair. You wanted to see if there was mineral in the mountains. If there was you wanted to buy the land; if there was not you did not want to buy it. I had been there before and seen it and could not believe it. I went up with you. You looked at it and said it was money. I could hardly believe it. You picked it up with your hand and said, "It is a good thing." I thought to myself, the Great Father is looking at it. When I looked at it I thought the men, women, and children would get great benefit from it, for it was gold. When I saw it I did not believe it was money, but when you picked it up you said it was money. I knew at the same time the Great Father was looking at it.

You should be well pleased with your trip. You got bear skins and goat skins. You did not (referring to Mr. Clements), but you got a skin sent to you. I guess the Great Father has got the skins you sent him by this time. These things you got are as good as money. I thought we would not have to talk long. If we possess anything we set a good price on it and are stingy about selling it. When we want to buy we ought to do so without haggling about it. If we do we will ridicule one another. I don't think we should hang out so long. We are very poor and you should not wait upon paying \$3,000,000. If a person agrees to a price it is satisfactory to both parties. That is my opinion upon it. The Great Father will be glad to have it, and will know if you refuse to take it. When I was with you I felt like a brother to you. We are poor. You have come to buy land. We give you what you wanted. It will not break the Great Father to pay what we ask for it. It is not right if we offer it to you and you refuse to take it. The Great Father will know about it. That is my opinion. Open your ears, and give us the \$3,000,000 and we will all be happy.

BELL CALF. I think you men are going to shake your heads about this land and say no. Not long ago we offered you land for \$2,000,000. Now we offer more land and ask more money. I would like to know what kind of land you want. I thought when we offered the mountains from the railroad north you would be glad, and take it at once. The offer of \$3,000,000 seems to me no more than 5 cents. If I get \$3,000,000 for it I shall be happy. You should be glad of the opportunity to buy the land. You have seen but a little of it. You have not seen all of the land. It makes me glad when I can pull trout out of the mountain streams. I think you should not argue about the land, but take it and pay us the \$3,000,000.

Mr. GRINNELL. It is getting late and I wish to say a few words before we adjourn. It has been a long time since I first saw the Piegiens. My hair is getting gray, like Running Crane's and White Calf's. I am getting old like you. In all this time I have never told you anything but the truth. If I should tell you that I believed Congress would allow \$3,000,000 for the land I would begin to tell lies to you. I don't believe they will agree to \$1,500,000, let alone \$3,000,000. I don't believe they will agree to more than \$1,000,000 from the railroad north to the boundary line. Now, in the last treaty you sold not only the Sweet Grass Hills, but a very large tract of land besides. Almost all your old men were at the treaty, and you know that you got \$1,500,000. Now, in this treaty we will give you \$1,000,000 and leave you all the wood you need and take only the rocky ridges. You talk of the revenue the Government will get from this purchase.

If you think the Government will make money by selling this land, you can let the Government take the land and sell it for you and give you the money. The Secretary of the Interior wrote to me some time ago and asked me to try to get you to let the Government sell the land for you. I wrote back that I did not think it would be good for the Indians. I said I do not think it is best. If it were all good land the white man would buy it and settle upon it, but it is not all good land, and when they look it over and learn that it is mostly poor land they will go away, and the Indians will get nothing. You had better pay them the money. The Indian will

then know what he has got. If you people would rather have the Government sell the land for you, you may say so, but I don't think it would be as good for you as the other way. I wish to arrange things so it will be best for the people. However, if you desire this, I think we can make the arrangement. I think you will do better to take the \$1,000,000. Think this over and see how you feel. I want to arrange it and the commissioners want to arrange it, so everything will be satisfactory. We are here to do the best thing.

Mr. HORACE CLARK. If the Secretary of the Interior will allow that, why can he not allow us to go ahead and develop these lands ourselves? If he could do that we would gladly develop them and show them up so they would be salable.

Mr. GRINNELL. I think it can not be done under the present laws. New laws would have to be made by Congress. The Secretary has not that power now.

Mr. CLARK. I know there are fine top showings in copper, silver, and gold. We would gladly develop them.

Mr. GRINNELL. It can not be done now.

Mr. POLLOCK. I had hoped when we got together that we could come closer together. I thought later on that we would have to leave to-morrow, but have concluded to meet you to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and I hope you will come to some definite conclusion. As Mr. Grinnell has said, it will do you an injury to agree to your proposition. We would be glad to do so if we thought Congress would ratify it, but we feel certain that it will not. I repeat that we would gladly do so if it would do any good. To do so would make us and you the laughingstock of the whole country. We will be sorry to go away without making an agreement with you, but would rather make one that would be more acceptable to Congress. We have the kindest feelings toward the Piegiens, and you should not blame us for not meeting your proposition and making a treaty when you know it would be useless. We hope to begin promptly.

LITTLE DOG. For what object shall we meet again?

Mr. POLLOCK. Some have not spoken, and then we want to give you another chance to talk this matter over.

LITTLE DOG. We had better come together now and save another meeting. We can then go home. You have named your price and we have named ours. We will never recede. We can not agree. Why meet again, then? You will blame us in this matter.

Mr. GRINNELL. No; we don't blame anyone.

Mr. POLLOCK. We will have the most kindly feeling for the Piegiens. We don't blame you if you don't want to take what we offer. It is your land and your privilege to refuse. On the other hand, you can not blame us if we can not give what you ask. It would be of no use. I have been pleased to meet you and become acquainted with you. When I go back to Washington, and am busy with the affairs of all the Indians I shall now know who the Piegiens are. I will have a better feeling toward you then, and will think about you more. I am sorry we could not agree, as I think it would be better for you to get this money to help you care for your little ones; but we can not help it. We would willingly stay longer, but do not wish to urge you or force you to sell. The land is yours.

(Little Dog said they could not agree, and there was no use having another meeting, so dismissed all the Indians.)

WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1895.

Mr. POLLOCK. When we parted on Monday evening it looked very bad for both sides, but we were very glad to learn last evening that we were to have further talk together. You have consulted among yourselves and with your friends, and have determined upon some plan. We are glad to meet you again, and hope that things will pass off as smoothly as before, and that something may be done.

WHITE CALF. Our father, Major Steell, our friend, Joe Kipp, and the butcher, Joe Cook, are the ones that have led us to take a new view of this treaty. They went in and talked with Major Steell on the matter. Then they sent for some of us and told us of a plan that we could all agree upon. Little Plume, Tail Feathers, Curly Bear, and Eagle Ribs were the four men that went to Major Steell. He told them of the folly of our proceedings. These men that he spoke to saw that he was right. The major said he would like to see more of us and talk with us. The next talk we had there were many of us. We looked at it like this: That he, like the Great Father, was counseling for our good. Our father here (the agent) is the same as the Great Father, and when he talks it is the same as when the Great Father talks. I don't think I am able to go ahead of the agent; when he says anything it is for our good. All of the people heard of this and are glad to take the advice of the agent. The other night when I shook hands with you it was because my heart was glad. All the people will see the result now. The news of this treaty will scatter all over the land. You are my relations. [Shakes hands with the commissioners.]

Chief Mountain is my head. Now my head is cut off. The mountains have been my last refuge. We have been driven here and now we are settled. From Birch Creek to the boundary line is what I now give you. I want the timber because in the future my children will need it. I also want all the grazing land. I would like to have the right to hunt game and fish in the mountains. The first treaty this people made with the Great Father was what was known as the Stevens treaty. That was the first. That was the time we gave the Judith country to the Great Father. Afterwards, we made another treaty on Badger Creek. We made a good treaty then, but we were blind. Our father, Mr. Steell, was not here at the last treaty. Mr. Baldwin, whom our friend, Mr. Grinnell, has removed, was there at the time. When Major Steell came here he began to make us rich. Now, at the present time, we are not rich, but we have a few of the things that the white man uses. The reason I say we are not rich is because our houses are not in good condition. Major Steell will see about getting them fixed up from now on. Now, we will sell you the mountain portion of our land and we will make a good treaty, but in the future we don't want our Great Father to ask for anything more. We don't want our land allotted.

These words that I have spoken are not my words only, but are the words of all that are here. They think as I do. Our mixed bloods are a part of ourselves. We have the same blood in our veins. The Great Spirit has divided the people up. You whites came across the great water; we always lived here; this is our land. I desire that the mixed bloods should be provided for, for they are a part of this people. We have a great many cattle and some horses, so we want to retain the grazing land for them to feed upon. That is the reason I am speaking to you. I am speaking for my people. I know it is the sentiment of them all that we keep the grazing lands. They have taken up locations all over the reservation. All the different tribes of Indians were of the same blood. The only difference was that they did not speak the same language. I told our Indians to come to this part. This is our land. There are many children now going to school. There are many mixed bloods in this room; there are many that have come here since the last treaty; there is no end to civilizing our children now. They are all going to school and receiving an education, and we will not have a stop put to it. Our little children are the ones that will get the benefit from these lands. Every one now assembled here, and those who have not come to day, are willing to sell you the mountain portion of the reservation. We had that all settled yesterday. When we agreed to it all said it was good, and there was great applause. [Shakes hands with the commissioners.] We hope you will agree with us so we can finish the treaty. We will sell you the mountain lands from Birch Creek to the boundary line, reserving the timber and grazing lands, for one and a half million. [Applause.] I shake hands with you because we have come to an agreement, but if you come for any more land we will have to send you away.

THREE SUNS. Our father, Major Steell, has said that he will take care of us and look out for us. It is true that if there is anything wrong, he will stop it. We have agreed to sell the mountains. At first I did not like it, but I have agreed to sell them for one million and a half dollars. We will only sell the mountain part of the reservation. The prairie land that we have we will retain. For our children we need it, and it will soon be filled by them and mixed-bloods. Our Great Father has sent Major Steell here to represent him, and he will do what is right and we will do what is right. All the good we have come from the Great Father. He brought it, and we have received good. We have met these men long ago—Al. Hamilton, Major Steell, and Charles Conrad. They sold us goods years ago, and we know them well. That is the reason we have called upon these men to help us. Major Steell has given us advice. Sometimes we go too fast, and we have called upon him, so that we may go carefully. We are all glad that this treaty is going to be made.

BIG BRAVE. What these two old men have said I repeat. I raise my hand for every man, woman, and child on this reservation. What I say they say. I raise my hand to say that we want to hunt game, fish, and cut timber in these mountains. I hope we will have no more talk with the commissioners for fifty years. [Great applause.] I repeat that I will not have my land allotted.

WHITE GRASS. We have agreed to make a treaty, and I think we will go ahead and not have a long talk.

MR. POLLOCK. My friends, your agent informed us of a meeting you had and of the proposition you agreed upon, and we have been thinking of it ever since. We have decided to accept the terms that you proposed and to sign an agreement with you for \$1,500,000, the terms to be the same as in the last treaty, the money to be paid in ten yearly installments of \$150,000 each, commencing at the end of the present treaty. This will carry matters along and give you for the next thirteen years what you have been getting for the last seven years. We have also been working yesterday and last night on a form of agreement. We have written out, not knowing what you have mentioned as regards your wishes, and included all the points you have

made. I think it is just what you want and can agree to. It seems that after we have agreed upon the quantity of land and the price that we all agreed in common upon the other things. We will read it now, and want you to let us know what you think of it.

(Each article was then read separately and the Indians agreed to them.)

Major Steell asks that the time for surveying the division line be stipulated. This was done.

Mr. POLLOCK. We have endeavored to cover all points; if there are others that you may think of we will be glad to consider them.

Mr. CONRAD. Has anything been said about interest on deferred payments?

Mr. POLLOCK. We have that to consider yet.

Mr. CONRAD (to interpreter). You might say to the Indians that it is nothing more than right that they should get interest on their money from the time the treaty goes into effect until the money is paid.

Mr. POLLOCK. I did not understand you. I referred to surplusses that might accrue from year to year. We considered that in allowing the \$250,000 more than we had offered would take the place of interest.

Mr. CONRAD. I did not so understand it. At 3 per cent on money that will be due the Indians will amount to over \$250,000, and I think they should have it. I should not, as a business man, make this treaty without asking interest, unless it was considered in the price asked. No business man would do so. [To the Indians.] I want you to consider well before signing this treaty. Thus far it is very good, but you should get interest. [Great applause.] You have asked me to come and help you, to give you advice, and I want to do the same for you that I want any white man to do for me under like circumstances. The commission is disposed to deal fairly with you, but you must look out for your own interests. It is your right to do so.

Council adjourned until 4 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1895—4 o'clock p. m.

Mr. POLLOCK. Since the adjournment we have been in council, and concluded to make a change to this effect: We will make the payment for the first year \$300,000 instead of \$150,000. The balance of the \$1,500,000 will be paid in annual payments of \$150,000 each. Out of these payments all will be expended that is needed by the tribe. The balance will go into the Treasury to your credit, and draw interest at 4 per cent per annum. All money coming to you that is not expended by you for your needs will go into the Treasury and draw interest at 4 per cent per annum. And this money that is put into the Treasury, and the interest on the same, is to be expended by you after the treaty expires for the same purposes and in the same way as treaty money. Now there is about \$70,000 already accumulated under your present treaty. There will be some more accumulating; I can't tell how much. All this is to be put into the Treasury and to draw interest the same as the other. This, it is thought, will give you enough to carry you three or four years longer.

Major STEELL. I have been in council with the commissioners, and we have arrived at this conclusion. I think this will be a good thing for the Indians. We have had a hard time to get the commissioners to come to this agreement.

Mr. CONRAD. Ever since dinner Major Steell, the Fathers, Joe Kipp, and myself have been talking with the commissioners. They have met us halfway, and I think it is to the interest of you Indians to sign the treaty with the changes made.

(All the Indians say it is good.)

Mr. POLLOCK. If nothing further is to be said, you can begin signing the treaty at 10 o'clock to-morrow. We would like to have every Indian and mixed blood put his name upon that paper. We look to you to get every man who is of age here. After this meeting the police should be sent out all over the reservation to bring them in. If they don't get here to-morrow they will have a chance to sign the next day. We will now adjourn and go and get the paper ready so you can sign it.

THURSDAY, September 26, 1895—10 a. m.

Mr. POLLOCK. Since our meeting yesterday we have had the agreement put into typewriting. There was one matter called to our attention, which was not mentioned in our council yesterday. That was in regard to canals and irrigating ditches, if they should be needed. We have included it in the same article with railways and telegraph lines. Mr. Conrad will make further explanation.

Mr. CONRAD. In case the Government sees fit to build ditches or canals across the reservation men will be employed and paid the same as when railroads are built. I think it would be a good thing if this canal was built. You might want the water in different places on the reservation where this ditch runs. This is a canal running

from St. Marys Lake across to Milk River that I refer to especially. Now, I think you all understand pretty well what is meant.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Grinnell will now read the agreement as written. Mr. Simonds will interpret, and Mr. Perin, another interpreter, will hold a copy and look it over as we read, so that you will know that it is all right.

Mr. GRINNELL. The paper I will now read to you is the one you are all to sign, and it will go to Washington to be referred to and ratified by Congress. If any matters come up at any time that are not fully understood you must ask for explanation. What I read is just what we have put down and what you agreed to yesterday, with the addition to the clause mentioned in the article pertaining to railways and telegraph lines. We have added canals and ditches. You all heard it read yesterday, but you ought to listen carefully so you will know what you are going to sign. [Reads the agreement in full.] I would like to know now whether you all understand it. [The Indians answer "Yes."] I would like to know whether you think it good and whether you are ready to sign. [All the Indians answer "Yes."]

The three commissioners then signed the treaty, followed by the Indians, who did likewise.

Agreement concluded September 26, 1895, with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, in Montana, by William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners.

This agreement, made and entered into the 26th day of September, A. D. 1895, by and between William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, residing upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, the same constituting a majority of the male adult Indians belonging upon said reservation, both full bloods and mixed bloods, the latter's rights to participate in all business proceedings of said tribe, and to share in all benefits accruing to said tribes, from a sale of land or otherwise being hereby recognized as equal to the full bloods, witnesseth that:

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the sums to be paid and the obligations assumed upon the part of the United States, as hereinafter set forth, said Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation hereby convey, relinquish, and release to the United States, all their right, title, and interest in and to that portion of their present reservation, in the State of Montana, lying and being west of the following-described line, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northern boundary of the reservation, due north from the summit of Chief Mountain, and running thence south to said summit; thence in a straight line to the most northeasterly point of Flat Top Crag; thence to the most westerly of the mouths of Divide Creek; thence up said creek to a point where a line drawn from the said northeasterly point of Flat Top Crag to the summit of Divide Mountain intersects Divide Creek; thence to the summit of Divide Mountain; thence in a straight line to the western extremity of the lower Two Medicine Lake; thence in a straight line to a point on the southern line of the right of way of the Great Northern Railway Company, four miles west of the western end of the railway bridge across the north fork of the Two Medicine River; thence in a straight line to the summit of Heart Butte, and thence due south to the southern line of the present reservation. Provided, that said Indians shall have, and do hereby reserve to themselves, the right to go upon any portion of the lands hereby conveyed, so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States, and to cut and remove therefrom wood and timber for agency and school purposes and for their personal uses—for houses, fences, and all other domestic purposes; and provided further, that the said Indians hereby reserve and retain the right to hunt upon said lands and to fish in the streams thereof, so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States, under and in accordance with the provisions of the game and fish laws of the State of Montana.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the conveyance, cession, and relinquishment hereinbefore made, the United States hereby covenants and agrees to advance and expend, during the period of ten years, beginning from and after the expiration of the payments provided for in the agreement made between the parties hereto on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and ratified by Congress on the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the Indians, both full bloods and mixed

bloods now attached to and receiving rations and annuities at the Blackfeet Agency, and all who shall hereafter be declared by the tribes located upon said reservation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, entitled to membership in those tribes, the sum of one million five hundred thousand (\$1,500,000.00) dollars.

It is agreed that said money shall be paid as follows: The first year after the expiration of payments under the agreement of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (1887), three hundred thousand (\$300,000.00) dollars, one-half of which shall be deposited in the United States Treasury and bear interest at four per centum per annum, and one-half, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be expended as hereinafter provided; and annually thereafter for eight years the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000.00) dollars, provided that any surplus accumulated under and remaining at the expiration of the agreement of 1887, and any surplus that may remain from any annual payment provided for herein, shall also be placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of said Indians, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. Such sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary in any one year, shall be expended in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other live stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural implements, in providing employees, in the education of Indian children, in procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and of helpless orphans, in the erection and keeping in repair of such new agency and school buildings, mills, blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon shops as may be necessary in assisting the Indians to build and keep in repair their houses, inclose and irrigate their farms, and in such other ways as may best promote their civilization and improvement.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that in the employment of all agency and school employees preference in all cases be given to Indians residing on the reservation who are well qualified for such positions; and that all cattle issued to said Indians for stock-raising purposes, and their progeny, shall bear the brand of the Indian Department, and shall not be sold, exchanged, or slaughtered, except by the consent of the agent in charge, until such time as this restriction shall be removed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to encourage habits of industry and to reward labor, it is further understood and agreed that, in the giving out or distribution of cattle or other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements, as provided in Article II, preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor, by honest labor, to support themselves, and especially to those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil and engage in pastoral pursuits as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and the distribution of these benefits shall be made from time to time in such manner as shall best promote the objects specified.

ARTICLE V.

Since the situation of the Blackfeet Reservation renders it wholly unfit for agriculture, and since these Indians have shown within the past four years that they can successfully raise horned cattle, and there is every probability that they will become self-supporting by attention to this industry, it is agreed that during the existence of this agreement no allotments of land in severalty shall be made to them, but that this whole reservation shall continue to be held by these Indians as a communal grazing tract, upon which their herds may feed undisturbed; and that after the expiration of this agreement the lands shall continue to be so held until such time as a majority of the adult males of the tribe shall request in writing that allotment in severalty shall be made of their lands: Provided, that any member of the tribe may, with the approval of the agent in charge, fence in such area of land as he and the members of his family would be entitled to under the allotment act, and may file with the agent a description of such land and of the improvements that he has made on the same, and the filing of such description shall give the said member of the tribe the right to take such land when allotments of the lands in severalty shall be made.

ARTICLE VI.

So soon as this agreement shall have received the approval of Congress the boundary lines described in Article I shall be surveyed and designated by two engineers, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians and one by the Secretary of the Interior; the said boundaries shall at once be marked by monuments, not more than one-half mile apart; the points at the mouth of Divide Creek and at the westernmost extremity of the lower Two Medicine Lake, after they have been marked, shall be fixed and remain unchanged, no matter what alterations may hereafter take place in the

course of said creek, or in the level of said lake. The expense of such survey shall be shared equally between the United States and the tribes occupying this reservation, but the unskilled laborers employed in the work shall be hired from among the Indians residing on this reservation.

Such survey and the marking of the above-described boundary lines, shall be begun immediately—not later than ninety days after the approval of this agreement by Congress—and completed as speedily as possible, and the ceded portion of the reservation shall not be thrown open to occupancy by the whites until after the new boundaries of the reservation shall have been established and marked.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the public interests require the construction of railroads or other highways, telegraph or telephone lines, canals, and irrigating ditches, through any portion of this reservation, right of way shall be, and is hereby, granted for such purposes under such rules, regulations, limitations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, the compensation to be fixed by said Secretary and by him expended for the benefit of the Indians.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is further agreed and provided that none of the money realized from the sale of this land shall be applied to the payment of any judgment which has been or may hereafter be rendered upon any claim for damages, because of depredations committed by said Indians prior to the date of this agreement.

ARTICLE IX.

The provisions of Article VI of the agreement between the parties hereto, made February 11, 1887, are hereby continued in full force and effect, as are also all the provisions of said agreement not in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE X.

It is understood and declared that wherever the word Indian is used in this agreement it includes mixed bloods as well as full bloods.

ARTICLE XI.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

Dated and signed at Blackfeet Agency, Montana, on the twenty-sixth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (A. D. 1895).

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

WILLIAM C. POLLOCK.
GEO. BIRD GRINNELL.
WALTER M. CLEMENTS.

| No. | Indian name. | Signed by— | English name. |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | O nis tai po kah..... | His x mark..... | White Calf. |
| 2 | Ni na o kai yo..... | do..... | Bear Chief (the younger). |
| 3 | Ni oks kai tos a..... | do..... | Three Suns. |
| 4 | Ap ut o yis..... | do..... | White Grass. |
| 5 | Stum iks it ai kin..... | do..... | Bull Shoe. |
| 6 | Sik um ah makan..... | do..... | Running Crane. |
| 7 | Sai yi..... | do..... | Mad Wolf. |
| 8 | Nis sot skin ah..... | do..... | Four Horns. |
| 9 | Pi ta pi kis..... | do..... | Eagle Ribs. |
| 10 | Kai yi su schizi..... | do..... | Curley Bear. |
| 11 | Mah kwi i sa popi..... | do..... | Wolf Plume. |
| 12 | O nis stai stahk si kyai po yi..... | do..... | Calf Standing in Middle. |
| 13 | Ki nuk sa po pi..... | do..... | Little Plum. |
| 14 | Ah kwo to mak an..... | do..... | Running Behind Another. |
| 15 | O muk sa pop..... | do..... | Big Plume. |
| 16 | Mak kwi ok so yis..... | do..... | Wolf Tail. |
| 17 | Su ah tsi po tum ai is soo..... | do..... | Tail Feathers Coming Over Hill. |
| 18 | Ni na stak o..... | do..... | Mountain Chief. |
| 19 | Is sokoyi kinnl..... | do..... | Heavy Breast. |
| 20 | Stum iks onis tai..... | do..... | Bull Calf. |
| 21 | E nik kai o tasi..... | do..... | Fast Buffalo Horse. |
| 22 | Ni nas to..... | do..... | Chief Crow. |
| 23 | Sie atch is..... | do..... | Tail Feathers. |
| 24 | Kish tsipo nis tai..... | do..... | Striped White Calf. |
| 25 | Si pi nah mak an..... | do..... | Takes Gun at Night. |

| No. | Indian name. | Signed by— | English name. |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 26 | O to kah pisi. | His x mark | Yellow Wolf. |
| 27 | Kut ai nah. | do | No Chief. |
| 28 | It shin ai yi. | do | Horn. |
| 29 | Sak ksi. | do | Short Robe. |
| 30 | Ap ah wah kasi. | do | White Antelope. |
| 31 | Ah kai nah mak a. | do | Many Guns. |
| 32 | Pi tah hish tsai pim i. | do | Spotted Eagle. |
| 33 | Mik in in i mah. | do | Painted Feathers. |
| 34 | Ah hai tup pi. | do | Old Person. |
| 35 | Pi no kim in uk sin. | do | Tearing Lodge. |
| 36 | Sa kwe na mak an. | do | Dick Kipp. |
| 37 | Pai o tah sat si ko. | do | William Upham. |
| 38 | Mah kwi is tup is tan. | do | Straight Wolf. |
| 39 | Ah wo yi nah mah. | do | Cross Guns. |
| 40 | I tom uhk om i. | do | Shot First. |
| 41 | Miks him i kin i. | do | Iron Breast. |
| 42 | ..... | ..... | Joseph Tapey. |
| 43 | ..... | ..... | Baptiste Rondin. |
| 44 | Man as to. | His x mark | New Crow. |
| 45 | Si pis t'kwik i man. | do | Owl Top Knot. |
| 46 | Kaht tsai kom o ka top i. | do | Day Rider. |
| 47 | Ahk sim uhk i. | do | Good Stab. |
| 48 | Nat o yi sim uhk i. | do | Medicine Stab. |
| 49 | I to kit si nah mak an. | do | Takes Gun on Top. |
| 50 | Is sok sin ah mah yi. | do | Owens Heavy Gun. |
| 51 | O muk si ki sum. | do | Big Moon. |
| 52 | Ni tohk in ah. | do | Sure a Chief. |
| 53 | Ah kai nah. | do | Many Guns (No. 2). |
| 54 | Ot se kwo oh ki. | do | Duck Head. |
| 55 | Us sto yiu stah. | do | Makes Cold Weather. |
| 56 | Ah nis tahk si a o. | do | Henry No Bear. |
| 57 | Ah nis tahk si a o tan. | His x mark | Calf Shield. |
| 58 | Ap i nak wisap op i. | do | Morning Plume. |
| 59 | Its ok i ke top i. | do | Rides at the Door. |
| 60 | Ap si po kin ah. | do | Arrow Top Knot. |
| 61 | O to kom i. | do | Charles Rose. |
| 62 | Pis kan. | do | John Monroe. |
| 63 | Sik sak si kwan. | do | Black Sarcee. |
| 64 | Puh kap sa kwo map i. | do | Lazy Boy. |
| 65 | Ni na ko pum. | do | Chief Coward. |
| 66 | Po kah ni kah pi. | do | Little Young Man. |
| 67 | ..... | ..... | William Russell. |
| 68 | ..... | ..... | John J. Gohert. |
| 69 | ..... | ..... | Edward Crane. |
| 70 | Is so kwoi mak an. | His x mark | Heavy Runner. |
| 71 | Kai na kwan. | do | Blood Man. |
| 72 | Su i yah. | do | Shot in the Water. |
| 73 | O muk o to kan. | do | Big Head. |
| 74 | Sik si pan. | do | The Bite. |
| 75 | I kot so to kan. | do | Red Head. |
| 76 | Ot si ko uhk so yis. | do | Calf Tail. |
| 77 | Sa kak sis stum ik. | do | Fine Bull. |
| 78 | O muks in stam. | do | Big Lodge Pole. |
| 79 | ..... | ..... | James No Chief. |
| 80 | ..... | ..... | Adam Whitman. |
| 81 | ..... | His x mark | Frank Double Runner. |
| 82 | Ahk sin ah makan. | do | Takes Good Gun. |
| 83 | I ni stah wah sin. | do | Buffalo Growing. |
| 84 | On is tai is so. | do | Calf Bossrubs. |
| 85 | Miks kim i ah kwi ni man. | do | Iron Pipe. |
| 86 | ..... | ..... | Henry H. Guns. |
| 87 | ..... | ..... | Lawrence Faber. |
| 88 | Ust skim atch is i. | His x mark | Smoking Flint. |
| 89 | Nat si kwot si na mak an. | do | Two Guns. |
| 90 | Puht si sim uk ki. | do | Stabs by Mistake. |
| 91 | Ni tai na mak an. | do | Takes Gun Alone. |
| 92 | Kai is to yi na mak an. | do | Took Gun for Nothing. |
| 93 | Al is tot si na mak an. | do | Takes Gun on Each Side. |
| 94 | Sik im si. | do | Stingy. |
| 95 | Puh ko nut ai. | do | Got Badly Married. |
| 96 | Sis tsai ah wun nah. | do | Bird Rattle. |
| 97 | O muk si ksish stuk ki. | do | Big Beaver. |
| 98 | Ah wak I man. | do | After Buffalo. |
| 99 | Nat o kwo to ko top i. | do | Double Rider. |
| 100 | Kai yi sa am. | do | Bear Medicine. |
| 101 | Iks kim au yi. | do | Iron Eater. |
| 102 | Mo to kan ai is tai. | do | Head Carrier. |
| 103 | Mo twai nah. | do | Chief All Over. |
| 104 | Sik uk aki. | do | Short Face. |
| 105 | Ah pa sis. | do | Weasel Fat. |
| 106 | Pah ksik i kin ah. | do | Mud Head. |
| 107 | Is two am i. | do | Cold Body. |
| 108 | Mah in kap i in ah. | do | Young M n Chief. |
| 109 | Ah sa na. | do | Cut Finger. |

| No. | Indian name. | Signed by— | English name. |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 110 | | | Mike Berry Child. |
| 111 | | His x mark | John Moccasin. |
| 112 | Stum iks at os | do | Medicine Bull. |
| 113 | Mi ni ai is tai. | do | Berry Carrier. |
| 114 | | | Michael Pay Rider. |
| 115 | | | Rupert Rider. |
| 116 | Ahk kyap i nah | His x mark | Home Gun. |
| 117 | Sah awk ki | do | Move Out. |
| 118 | Sip i as to ko mi | do | Shoots Close At Night. |
| 119 | I no kai tai num | do | Last Looking. |
| 120 | Pi tah wus tam | do | Eagle Flag. |
| 121 | Staht ap ot sim | do | Swimming Under Water. |
| 122 | | | James White Calf. |
| 123 | Nat oki sap up i stach is | His x mark | Two Spears. |
| 124 | Ah wau pi | do | Moving Along On His But- tocks. |
| 125 | Mut si pi kun a kwan | do | Brave Piegan. |
| 126 | | | Once Little Dog. |
| 127 | Ap i kun i | His x mark | Scabby Robe. |
| 128 | | do | John Kills Across the Way. |
| 129 | | do | Antoine. |
| 130 | Ik ot si sin o pah | do | Red Fox. |
| 131 | Nap i in ah | do | Old Man Chief. |
| 132 | Ah kai tup pi | do | Old Person (No. 2). |
| 133 | Kai yo kos | do | Bear Child. |
| 134 | | do | Tilew Ashley. |
| 135 | It spi oh kit op i | do | Ride in Middle. |
| 136 | Pi nut o ye o muk an | do | Running Fisher. |
| 137 | Man o kin | do | New Breast. |
| 138 | Ap wi oh tok si | do | Yellow Kidney. |
| 139 | | do | Carl Running Rabbit. |
| 140 | I nuk si pis tok i | do | Little Owl. |
| 141 | Sik um ah mak an | do | Running Crane (No. 2). |
| 142 | So mut o yi | do | Slim Tail. |
| 143 | Stum iks i sik si num | do | Black Bull. |
| 144 | | | Irvine Little Plume. |
| 145 | | | Albert Mack Plume. |
| 146 | | | Bear Shoe. |
| 147 | | | Joe Skunk Cap. |
| 148 | I tom is tao | His x mark | Charged First. |
| 149 | Mas twap in i | do | Drow Eyes. |
| 150 | Ot si mok wi stum ik | do | Green Grass Bull. |
| 151 | Ap uhk im i | do | Narrow Body. |
| 152 | Nat o ah pa | do | Medicine Weasel. |
| 153 | Mis sum ok wi tok | do | Long Time Rock. |
| 154 | Kak un ai na mak an | do | Took Gun in Morning. |
| 155 | I nuk o kai yo | do | Little Bear. |
| 156 | Ap i nak wi pi ta | do | Morning Eagle. |
| 157 | Ni na o kai yo | do | Bear Chief. |
| 158 | | do | John Shorty. |
| 159 | Kai o to kan | do | Bear Head. |
| 160 | | do | Frank Monroe. |
| 161 | | | Eli Rider. |
| 162 | I ni sik in | His x mark | Buffalo Hide. |
| 163 | Ap uhk so yis | do | Weasel Tail. |
| 164 | Al is sum in ah | do | Am bush Chief. |
| 165 | | | Willie Smith. |
| 166 | | | Jack Miller. |
| 167 | Mis sum ai o kan | His x mark | Long Time Asleep. |
| 168 | | do | Alex Guardipee. |
| 169 | | do | Alex Marceau. |
| 170 | | | Louis Marceau. |
| 171 | | | Henry Choquette. |
| 172 | | | Richard Sanderville. |
| 173 | | | Frank Bosturich. |
| 174 | | | Frank Guardipee. |
| 175 | | | George Wren. |
| 176 | | | Frank Choate. |
| 177 | | | Tom Kijo. |
| 178 | | | William Sherman. |
| 179 | | | Albert Goss. |
| 180 | | | Eli Guardipee. |
| 181 | | | Edd Bi Wideaux. |
| 182 | | | Joseph Trombley. |
| 183 | | | Oliver Sanderville. |
| 184 | | | Charles Simon. |
| 185 | | | James A. Perrine. |
| 186 | | | George Cook. |
| 187 | | | Louis Trombley. |
| 188 | | | Frank Vielle. |
| 189 | | | James Osman. |
| 190 | | His x mark | Charles Choquette. |
| 191 | | do | Peter Guardipee. |
| 192 | | do | William Lewis. |

| No. | Indian name. | Signed by— | English name. |
|-----|------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 193 | Ahk ap i o tas iks | His x mark | Many White Horses. |
| 194 | Kai o tchis | do | Bear Paw. |
| 195 | Puh kap an i kap i. | do | Lazy Young Man. |
| 196 | Ap i omitah | do | White Dog. |
| 197 | | do | Louis Champine. |
| 198 | | do | Peter Larb. |
| 199 | It sum un ak is | do | Stinking Tit. |
| 200 | | do | Herman Dusty Bull. |
| 201 | | | Frank Calf Ute. |
| 202 | | | James C. Grant. |
| 203 | | | Joseph Spanish. |
| 204 | | | Frank Bone. |
| 205 | | His x mark | Elmer Butterfly. |
| 206 | Sik oh ki kah | do | Chewing Black Bones. |
| 207 | | | Janis Billeodert. |
| 208 | | | John Hunsberger. |
| 209 | Sah kwo na pi. | His x mark | The Boy. |
| 210 | | | Frank Marceau. |
| 211 | | | Jas. Shorty. |
| 212 | | | Ross Whitegrass. |
| 213 | O muk o kwi at os | His x mark | Big Wolf Medicine. |
| 214 | Nam ahk saw uh puk i. | do | Was Going to Move and Didn't. |
| 215 | Pai ot ai ak uk om | do | Aims Back. |
| 216 | | | John Vielle. |
| 217 | | | Chas. Iron Breast. |
| 218 | | | Jos. Klipp. |
| 219 | Sai tup ik sto ki. | His x mark | Split Ears. |
| 220 | Ut su as kwo. | do | The Timber. |
| 221 | It skin a sa am | do | Horn Medicine. |
| 222 | | | John Cuff. |
| 223 | | | Anthony Austin. |
| 224 | | | Joseph Brown. |
| 225 | Stahk tsistum ik | His x mark | Under Bull. |
| 226 | | | Richard Croff. |
| 227 | | | Jesse J. Sampler. |
| 228 | Awh kum i po wat ai | His x mark | Everybody Talks About Him. |
| 229 | Kut awh mak an | do | No Runner. |
| 230 | Sik ap i oh ke to pi. | do | Black Horse Rider. |
| 231 | Pik si | | Albert Buffalo Horse. |
| 232 | Ak ok su achis | His x mark | Many Tail Feathers. |
| 233 | Pi tok su achis | do | Eagle Tail Feathers. |
| 234 | Muk ah | do | Dwarf. |
| 235 | | | F. Spearson. |
| 236 | Is sto yi kuh | His x mark | Cold Feet. |
| 237 | Is sok o yi ut sis kom | do | Big Mouth Spring. |
| 238 | As so kas | do | Coat. |
| 239 | Ni nin o kah | do | Chief Elk. |
| 240 | | | Jerry Big Plume. |
| 241 | | | John Big Spring |
| 242 | Ai kut se | His x mark | Gambler. |
| 243 | Mis sum i kak i tos | do | Ancient Star. |
| 244 | Ni oks kai nah | do | Three Chiefs. |
| 245 | | | William Brown. |
| 246 | | | George Prairie Chicken. |
| 247 | Pi ta kos | His x mark | Young Eagle. |
| 248 | Ni oks kai kai yo | do | Three Bears. |
| 249 | | do | George Bablo. |
| 250 | | do | Tom Two Stab. |
| 251 | | do | Paul Skunk Cap. |
| 252 | | | Charles Guardipee. |
| 253 | | His x mark | John Gordon. |
| 254 | Si pi na mak an | do | Night Gun (No. 2). |
| 255 | Si pis ta tos | do | Owl Medicine. |
| 256 | | do | Joe Wall. |
| 257 | Si pi sai iks kai pi | do | Will Not Stand Still in the Night. |
| 258 | Mat om o ki top | do | First Rider. |
| 259 | Kyaks at os | do | Good Sun. |
| 260 | To ki pis | do | Ear Rings. |
| 261 | Sik sah kwo map i. | do | Black Boy. |
| 262 | Sit ok sin ah muk an | do | Took Gun in Middle. |
| 263 | Mat om o ki ki top i. | do | First Rider. |
| 264 | | | John Pepion. |
| 265 | Si pis to los | His x mark | Owl Child. |
| 266 | Ai is so yi sa am | do | Boss Rib Warbonnet. |
| 267 | Is sap in ok si. | do | Wipes His Eyes. |
| 268 | Ai nah yos i. | do | Arrow Maker. |
| 269 | Kai ut siks | do | Bear Leggins. |
| 270 | O to kwek skim | do | Yellow Iron. |
| 271 | Ahk ai nah | do | Ancient Chief. |
| 272 | Nap i kwan | do | White Man. |
| 273 | Siks kyin ah | do | Blackface Man. |

| No. | Indian name. | Signed by— | English name. |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 274 | Kai o to kis..... | His x mark..... | Bear Skin. |
| 275 | Si pis to mak an..... | do..... | Running Owl. |
| 276 | Kut ai sak sil..... | do..... | Don't Go Out. |
| 277 | Pi ta po kah..... | do..... | Eagle Child (No. 2). |
| 278 | Sat si kwo..... | do..... | Raftler. |
| 279 | Mo kap api..... | do..... | Bad Old Man. |
| 280 | ..... | ..... | Peter Cadotte. |
| 281 | Ki to ki..... | His x mark..... | Prairie Chicken. |
| 282 | Stahk tsi su yi kai yi..... | do..... | Under Mink. |
| 283 | ..... | ..... | Peter Kiyo. |
| 284 | Keiks in o pah tchis..... | His x mark..... | White Quiver. |
| 285 | ..... | ..... | Joseph Kossuth. |
| 286 | Mah kwi o to kan..... | His x mark..... | Wolf Head. |
| 287 | Ut sit si..... | do..... | Gloves. |
| 288 | Omi nah ma..... | do..... | Gun Turned Over. |
| 289 | ..... | ..... | Harry No Chief. |
| 290 | Miks kiu..... | His x mark..... | Frow. |
| 291 | Sahk om..... | do..... | Ground. |
| 292 | Tsis i o tas i..... | do..... | Bobtail Horse. |
| 293 | Kai yi sik si num..... | do..... | Black Bear. |
| 294 | Ah ah tchis tah mak an..... | do..... | Running Rabbit. |
| 295 | Sah kwo ma pi nah..... | do..... | Boy Chief. |
| 296 | Ah wak ai man..... | do..... | Chasing Buffalo (No. 2). |
| 297 | Si pi o to..... | do..... | Come at Night. |
| 298 | Ksin ah pi..... | do..... | Coyote Old Man. |
| 299 | Pi ta..... | do..... | Eagle. |
| 300 | Na mak an..... | do..... | Took Gun. |
| 301 | ..... | ..... | Fete Marrow Bone. |
| 302 | Sik si kai po kah..... | His x mark..... | Blackfoot Child. |
| 303 | Sah kwo ai po kuk i..... | do..... | Last to Awake. |
| 304 | ..... | do..... | George Horn. |
| 305 | ..... | do..... | Peter Champine. |

Witness:

J. E. WEBB.

A. B. HAMILTON.

GEORGE STEELL,

United States Indian Agent.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY, September 28, 1895.

I, J. W. Schultz, hereby certify that I wrote the names appearing upon the foregoing pages, the same being those that were signed by the parties by making their mark; that the same was done by them freely and voluntarily, and the names appearing thereon are Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, belonging upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Given under my hand at the Blackfeet Agency this the 28th day of September, 1895.

J. W. SCHULTZ.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., September 28, 1895.

We, Charles Simon, James Perrine, and Richard Sanderville, do certify that the annexed and foregoing agreement by and between the United States and Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, residing upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, was fully interpreted to said Indians and they made to understand the same; that after said interpretation the said Indians whose names appear subscribed to said agreement signed the same in our presence.

We further certify that said Indians are members of said tribe and reside upon said reservation, set apart for said Indians in Montana, and that said subscribers are male adults over the age of 21 years.

Given under our hand at the Blackfeet Indian Agency this 28th day of September, 1895.

CHARLES SIMON,
*Special Interpreter.*JAMES PERRINE,
*Indian Interpreter.*RICHARD SANDERVILLE,
United States Agency Interpreter.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *September 28, 1895.*

I, George Steell, United States Indian agent at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., hereby certify that the male adult population of the Indians belonging to the Blackfeet Reservation, both full bloods and mixed bloods, is 381.

This certificate is made upon my best knowledge, information, and belief, derived from the records of my office, and fortified by all other sources of reliable information as to ages.

Given under my hand at the Blackfeet Agency this 28th day of September, 1895.

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

A BILL to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect.

Whereas William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United States, did on the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-five, conclude an agreement with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, in the State of Montana, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows, to wit:

Agreement concluded September 26, 1895, with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, in Montana, by William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners.

This agreement, made and entered into the 26th day of September, A. D. 1895, by and between William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, residing upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, the same constituting a majority of the male adult Indians belonging upon said reservation, both full bloods and mixed bloods, the latter's rights to participate in all business proceedings of said tribe and to share in all benefits accruing to said tribes from a sale of land or otherwise being hereby recognized as equal to the full bloods, witnesseth that:

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the sums to be paid and the obligations assumed upon the part of the United States, as hereinafter set forth, said Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation hereby convey, relinquish, and release to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to that portion of their present reservation in the State of Montana lying and being west of the following-described line, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northern boundary of the reservation due north from the summit of Chief Mountain, and running thence south to said summit; thence in a straight line to the most northeasterly point of Flat Top Crag; thence to the most westerly of the mouths of Divide Creek; thence up said creek to a point where a line drawn from the said northeasterly point of Flat Top Crag to the summit of Divide Mountain intersects Divide Creek; thence to the summit of Divide Mountain; thence in a straight line to the western extremity of the lower Two Medicine Lake; thence in a straight line to a point on the southern line of the right of way of the Great Northern Railway Company four miles west of the western end of the railway bridge across the north fork of the Two Medicine River; thence in a straight line to the summit of Heart Butte, and thence due south to the southern line of the present reservation: *Provided*, That said Indians shall have, and do hereby reserve to themselves, the right to go upon any portion of the lands hereby conveyed so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States, and to cut and remove therefrom wood and timber for agency and school purposes, and for their personal uses for houses, fences, and all other domestic purposes: *And provided further*, That the said Indians hereby reserve and retain the right to hunt upon said lands and to fish in the streams thereof so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States under and in accordance with the provisions of the game and fish laws of the State of Montana.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the conveyance, cession, and relinquishment hereinbefore made the United States hereby covenants and agrees to advance and expend during the period of ten years beginning from and after the expiration of the payments provided for in the agreement made between the parties hereto on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and ratified by Congress

on the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, now attached to and receiving rations and annuities at the Blackfeet Agency, and all who shall hereafter be declared by the tribes located upon said reservation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, entitled to membership in those tribes, the sum of one million five hundred thousand (\$1,500,000.00) dollars.

It is agreed that said money shall be paid as follows: The first year after the expiration of payments under the agreement of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (1887), three hundred thousand (\$300,000.00) dollars, one-half of which shall be deposited in the United States Treasury and bear interest at four per centum per annum, and one-half, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be expended as hereinafter provided; and annually thereafter for eight years the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000.00) dollars: *Provided*, That any surplus accumulated under and remaining at the expiration of the agreement of 1887, and any surplus that may remain from any annual payment provided for herein, shall also be placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of said Indians, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. Such sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary in any one year, shall be expended in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other live stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural implements, in providing employees, in the education of Indian children, in procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm and of helpless orphans, in the erection and keeping in repair of such new agency and school buildings, mills, blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon shops, as may be necessary, in assisting the Indians to build and keep in repair their houses, inclose and irrigate their farms, and in such other ways as may best promote their civilization and improvement.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that in the employment of all agency and school employees preference in all cases be given to Indians residing on the reservation, who are well qualified for such positions; and that all cattle issued to said Indians for stock-raising purposes, and their progeny, shall bear the brand of the Indian Department, and shall not be sold, exchanged, or slaughtered, except by the consent of the agent in charge, until such time as this restriction shall be removed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to encourage habits of industry and to reward labor, it is further understood and agreed that, in the giving out or distribution of cattle or other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements, as provided in Article II, preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor by honest labor to support themselves, and especially to those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil and engage in pastoral pursuits as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and the distribution of these benefits shall be made from time to time, in such manner as shall best promote the objects specified.

ARTICLE V.

Since the situation of the Blackfeet Reservation renders it wholly unfit for agriculture, and since these Indians have shown within the past four years that they can successfully raise horned cattle, and there is every probability that they will become self-supporting by attention to this industry, it is agreed that during the existence of this agreement no allotments of land in severalty shall be made to them, but that this whole reservation shall continue to be held by these Indians as a communal grazing tract upon which their herds may feed undisturbed; and that after the expiration of this agreement the lands shall continue to be so held until such time as a majority of the adult males of the tribe shall request in writing that allotment in severalty shall be made of their lands: *Provided*, That any member of the tribe may, with the approval of the agent in charge, fence in such area of land as he and the members of his family would be entitled to under the allotment act, and may file with the agent a description of such land and of the improvements that he has made on the same, and the filing of such description shall give the said member of the tribe the right to take such land when allotments of the land in severalty shall be made.

ARTICLE VI.

So soon as this agreement shall have received the approval of Congress the boundary lines described in Article I shall be surveyed and designated by two engineers, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians and one by the Secretary of the Interior; the said boundaries shall at once be marked by monuments, not more than one-half mile apart; the points at the mouth of Divide Creek and the westernmost

extremity of the lower Two Medicine Lake, after they have been marked, shall be fixed and remain unchanged, no matter what alterations may hereafter take place in the course of said creek, or in the level of said lake. The expense of such survey shall be shared equally between the United States and the tribes occupying this reservation, but the unskilled laborers employed in the work shall be hired from among the Indians residing on this reservation.

Such survey and the marking of the above-described boundary lines shall be begun immediately—not later than ninety days after the approval of this agreement by Congress—and completed as speedily as possible, and the ceded portion of the reservation shall not be thrown open to occupancy by the whites until after the new boundaries of the reservation shall have been established and marked.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the public interests require the construction of railroads or other highways, telegraph or telephone lines, canals and irrigating ditches, through any portion of this reservation, right of way shall be and is hereby granted for such purposes, under such rules, regulations, limitations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; the compensation to be fixed by said Secretary and by him expended for the benefit of the Indians.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is further agreed and provided that none of the money realized from the sale of this land shall be applied to the payment of any judgment which has been or may hereafter be rendered upon any claim for damages because of depredations committed by said Indians prior to the date of this agreement.

ARTICLE IX.

The provisions of Article VI of the agreement between the parties hereto, made February 11, 1887, are hereby continued in full force and effect, as are also all the provisions of said agreement not in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE X.

It is understood and declared that wherever the word Indian is used in this agreement it includes mixed bloods as well as full bloods.

ARTICLE XI.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

Dated and signed at Blackfeet Agency, Montana, on the twentieth-sixth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (A. D. 1895).

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

WILLIAM C. POLLOCK.
GEO. BIRD GRINNELL.
WALTER M. CLEMENTS.

| No. | Indian name. | Signed by— | English name. |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | O nis tai po kah..... | His x mark..... | White Calf. |
| 2 | Ni na o kai yo..... | do..... | Bear Chief (the younger). |
| 3 | Ni oks kai tos a..... | do..... | Three Suns. |
| 4 | Ap ut o yis..... | do..... | White Grass. |
| 5 | Stum iks it si kin..... | do..... | Bull Shoe. |
| 6 | Sik um ah makan..... | do..... | Running Crane. |
| 7 | Sai yi..... | do..... | Mad Wolf. |
| 8 | Nis sot skin ah..... | do..... | Four Horns. |
| 9 | Pi ta pi kis..... | do..... | Eagle Ribs. |
| 10 | Kai yi su schizi..... | do..... | Curley Bear. |
| 11 | Mah kwi i sa popi..... | do..... | Wolf Plume. |
| 12 | O nis stai stahk si kyai po yi..... | do..... | Calf Standing In Middle. |
| 13 | Ki nuk sa po pi..... | do..... | Little Plume. |
| 14 | Ah kwo to mak an..... | do..... | Running Behind Another. |
| 15 | O muk sa pop..... | do..... | Big Plume. |
| 16 | Mah kwi ok so yis..... | do..... | Wolf Tail. |
| 17 | Su ah tsi potum ai is soo..... | do..... | Tail Feathers Coming Over Hill. |
| 18 | Ni na stak o..... | do..... | Mountain Chief. |
| 19 | Is sokoyi kinni..... | do..... | Heavy Breast. |
| 20 | Stum iks onis tai..... | do..... | Bull Calf. |
| 21 | E nik kai o tasi..... | do..... | Fast Buffalo Horse. |

| No. | Indian name. | Signed by— | English name. |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 22 | Ni nas to. | His x mark | Chief Crow. |
| 23 | Sie atch is. | do | Tail Feathers. |
| 24 | Kish tsipo nis tai. | do | Striped White Calf. |
| 25 | Si pi nah mak an. | do | Takes Gun at Night. |
| 26 | O to kah pisi. | do | Yellow Wolf. |
| 27 | Kut ai nah. | do | No Chief. |
| 28 | It shin ai yi. | do | Horn. |
| 29 | Sak ksi. | do | Short Robe. |
| 30 | Ap ah wah ksi. | do | White Antelope. |
| 31 | Ah kai nah mak a. | do | Many Guns. |
| 32 | Pi tah hish tsí pim i. | do | Spotted Eagle. |
| 33 | Mik in in i mah. | do | Painted Feathers. |
| 34 | Ah hai tup pi. | do | Old Person. |
| 35 | Pi no kim in uk sin. | do | Tearing Lodge. |
| 36 | Sa kwe na mak an. | do | Dick Kipp. |
| 37 | Pai o tah sat si ko. | do | William Upham. |
| 38 | Mah kwi is tup is tan. | do | Straight Wolf. |
| 39 | Ah wo yi nah mah. | do | Cross Guns. |
| 40 | I tom uhk om i. | do | Shot First. |
| 41 | Miks him i kin i. | do | Iron Breast. |
| 42 | | | Joseph Tapey. |
| 43 | | | Baptiste Rondin. |
| 44 | Man as to. | His x mark | New Crow. |
| 45 | Si pis t'kwik i man. | do | Owl Top Knot. |
| 46 | Kaht tsí kom o ka top i. | do | Day Rider. |
| 47 | Ahk sim uhki. | do | Good Stab. |
| 48 | Nat o yi sim uhk i. | do | Medicine Stab. |
| 49 | I to kit si nah mak an. | do | Takes Gun on Top. |
| 50 | Is sok sin ah mah yi. | do | Owens Heavy Gun. |
| 51 | O muk si ki sum. | do | Big M-on. |
| 52 | Mi tohk in ah. | do | Sure a Chief. |
| 53 | Ah kai nah. | do | Many Guns (No. 2). |
| 54 | Ot se kwo oh ki. | do | Duck Head. |
| 55 | Us sto yim stah. | do | Makes Cold Weather. |
| 56 | Ah nis tahk si a o. | | Henry No Bear. |
| 57 | Ah nis tahk si a o tan. | His x mark | Calf Shield. |
| 58 | Ap i nak wi sap op i. | do | Morning Plume. |
| 59 | Its ok i ke top i. | do | Rides at the Door. |
| 60 | Ap si po kin ah. | do | Arrow Top Knot. |
| 61 | O to kom i. | do | Charles Rose. |
| 62 | Pis kan. | do | John Monroe. |
| 63 | Sik sak si kwan. | do | Black Sarcee. |
| 64 | Puh kap sa kwo map i. | do | Lazy Boy. |
| 65 | Ni na ko pum. | do | Chief Coward. |
| 66 | Po kah ni kah pi. | do | Little Young Man. |
| 67 | | | William Russell. |
| 68 | | | John J. Gohert. |
| 69 | | | Edward Crane. |
| 70 | Is so kwoi mak an. | His x mark | Heavy Runner. |
| 71 | Kai na kwan. | do | Blood Man. |
| 72 | Su i yah. | do | Shot in the Water. |
| 73 | O muk o to kan. | do | Big Head. |
| 74 | Sik si pan. | do | The Bite. |
| 75 | I kot so to kan. | do | Red Head. |
| 76 | Ot si ko uhk so yis. | do | Calf Tail. |
| 77 | Sa kak sis stum ik. | do | Fine Bull. |
| 78 | O muks in stam. | do | Big Lodge Pole. |
| 79 | | | James No Chief. |
| 80 | | | Adam Whitman. |
| 81 | | His x mark | Frank Double Runner. |
| 82 | Ahk sin ah makan. | do | Takes Good Gun. |
| 83 | I ni stah wah sin. | do | Buffalo Growing. |
| 84 | On is tai is so. | do | Calf Bossrubs. |
| 85 | Miks kim i ah kwi ni man. | do | Iron Pipe. |
| 86 | | | Henry H. Guns. |
| 87 | | His x mark | Lawrence Faber. |
| 88 | Ust skim atch is i. | do | Smoking Flint. |
| 89 | Nat si kwot si ma mak an. | do | Two Guns. |
| 90 | Puht si sim uk ki. | do | Stabs by Mistake. |
| 91 | Ni tai na mak an. | do | Takes Gun Alone. |
| 92 | Kai is to yi na mak an. | do | Took Gun for Nothing. |
| 93 | Ai is tot si na mak an. | do | Takes Gun on Each Side. |
| 94 | Sik im si. | do | Stingy. |
| 95 | Puh ko mut ai. | do | Got Badly Married. |
| 96 | Sis tsí ah wun nah. | do | Bird Rattle. |
| 97 | O muk si ksish stuk ki. | do | Big Beaver. |
| 98 | Ah wak i man. | do | After Buffalo. |
| 99 | Nat o kwo to ko top i. | do | Double Rider. |
| 100 | Kai yi sa am. | do | Bear Medicine. |
| 101 | Iks kim au yi. | do | Iron Eater. |
| 102 | Mo to kan ai is tsí. | do | Head Carrier. |
| 103 | Mo twai nah. | do | Chief All Over. |
| 104 | Sik uk ski. | do | Short Face. |
| 105 | Ah pa sis. | do | Weasel Fat. |
| 106 | Pah ksik i kin ah. | do | Mud Head. |

| No. | Indian name. | Singed by— | English name. |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 107 | Is two am i. | His x mark | Cold Body. |
| 108 | Mah in kap i in ah | do | Young Man Chief. |
| 109 | Ah sa na | do | Cut Finger. |
| 110 | | | Mike Berry Child. |
| 111 | | His x mark | John Moccasin. |
| 112 | Stum iks at os. | do | Medicine Bull. |
| 113 | Mi ni ai is tsí. | do | Berry Carrier. |
| 114 | | do | Michael Pay Rider. |
| 115 | | | Rupert Rider. |
| 116 | Ahk kyap i nah. | His x mark | Home Gun. |
| 117 | Sah awk ki | do | Move Out. |
| 118 | Sip i as to ko mi | do | Shoots Close at Night. |
| 119 | I no kai tsí num | do | Last Looking. |
| 120 | Pi tah wus tam | do | Eagle Flag. |
| 121 | Staht ap ot sim | do | Swimming Under Water. |
| 122 | | | James White Calf. |
| 123 | Nat oki sap up i stach is | His x mark | Two Spears. |
| 124 | Ah wau pi | do | Moving Along on His But- tocks. |
| 125 | Mut si pi kun a kwan. | do | Brave Piegan. |
| 126 | | | Once Little Dog. |
| 127 | Ap i kun i | His x mark | Scabby Robe. |
| 128 | | do | John Kills Across the Way. |
| 129 | | do | Antoine. |
| 130 | Ik ot si sin o pah. | do | Red Fox. |
| 131 | Nap i in ah. | do | Old Man Chief. |
| 132 | Ah kai tup pi. | do | Old Person (No. 2). |
| 133 | Kai yo kos. | do | Bear Child. |
| 134 | | do | Tilew Ashley. |
| 135 | It spi oh kit op i | do | Ride in Middle. |
| 136 | Pi nut o ye o muk an | do | Running Fisher. |
| 137 | Man o kin. | do | New Breast. |
| 138 | Ap wi oh tok si | do | Yellow Kidney. |
| 139 | | do | Carl Running Rabbit. |
| 140 | I nuk si pis tok i. | do | Little Owl. |
| 141 | Sik um ah mak an. | do | Running Crane (N. 2). |
| 142 | So mut o yi. | do | Slim Tail. |
| 143 | Stum iks i sik si num. | do | Black Bull. |
| 144 | | | Irvine Little Plume. |
| 145 | | | Albert Mack Plume. |
| 146 | | | Bear Shoe. |
| 147 | | | Joe Shunk Cap. |
| 148 | I tom is tso. | His x mark | Charged First. |
| 149 | Mas twap in i. | do | Crow Eyes. |
| 150 | Ot si mok wi stum ik | do | Green Grass Bull. |
| 151 | Ap uhk im i. | do | Narrow Body. |
| 152 | Nat o ah pa | do | Medicine Weasel. |
| 153 | Mis sum ok wi tok | do | Long Time Rock. |
| 154 | Kak un ai na mak an. | do | Took Gun in Morning. |
| 155 | I nuk o kai yo. | do | Little Bear. |
| 156 | Ap i nak wi pi ta. | do | Morning Eagle. |
| 157 | Ni na o kai yo. | do | Bear Chief. |
| 158 | | do | John Shorty. |
| 159 | Kai o to kan. | do | Bear Head. |
| 160 | | do | Frank Monroe. |
| 161 | | | Eli Rider. |
| 162 | I ni sik in. | His x mark | Buffalo Hide. |
| 163 | Ap uhk so yis. | do | Weasel Tail. |
| 164 | Ai is sum in ah. | do | Ambush Chief. |
| 165 | | | Willie Smith. |
| 166 | | | Jack Miller. |
| 167 | Mis sum ai o kan. | His x mark | Long Time Asleep. |
| 168 | | do | Alex Guardipee. |
| 169 | | do | Alex Marceau. |
| 170 | | | Louis Marceau. |
| 171 | | | Henry Choquette. |
| 172 | | | Richard Sanderville. |
| 173 | | | Frank Bosturich. |
| 174 | | | Frank Guardipee. |
| 175 | | | George Wren. |
| 176 | | | Frank Choate. |
| 177 | | | Tom Kijo. |
| 178 | | | William Sherman. |
| 179 | | | Albert Goss. |
| 180 | | | Eli Guardipee. |
| 181 | | | Edd Bi Wideaux. |
| 182 | | | Joseph Trombley. |
| 183 | | | Oliver Sanderville. |
| 184 | | | Charles Simon. |
| 185 | | | James A. Perrine. |
| 186 | | | George Cook. |
| 187 | | | Louis Trombley. |
| 188 | | | Frank Vielle. |
| 189 | | | James Osman. |

| No. | Indian name. | Signed by— | English name. |
|-----|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 190 | | His x mark | Charles Choquette. |
| 191 | | do | Peter Guardipee. |
| 192 | | do | William Lewis. |
| 193 | Ahk ap i o tas iks. | do | Many White Horses. |
| 194 | Kai o tchis. | do | Bear Paw. |
| 195 | Puh kap an i kap i. | do | Lazy Young Man. |
| 196 | Ap i omitah. | do | White Dog. |
| 197 | | do | Louis Champine. |
| 198 | | do | Peter Larb. |
| 199 | It sum un ak is | do | Stinking Tit. |
| 200 | | do | Herwan Dusty Bull. |
| 201 | | | Frank Calf Ute. |
| 202 | | | James C. Grant. |
| 203 | | | Joseph Spanish. |
| 204 | | | Frank Bone. |
| 205 | | His x mark | Elmer Butterfly. |
| 206 | Sik oh ki kah | do | Chewing Black Bones. |
| 207 | | | Janis Billeodert. |
| 208 | | | John Hunsberger. |
| 209 | Sah kwo ma pi | His x mark | The Boy. |
| 210 | | | Frank Marceau. |
| 211 | | | James Shorty. |
| 212 | | | Ross Whitegrass. |
| 213 | O muk o kwi at os. | His x mark | Big Wolf Medicine. |
| 214 | Nam ahk saw uh puk i. | do | Was Going To Move And Didn't. |
| 215 | Pai ot ai ak uk om. | do | Aims Back. |
| 216 | | | John Vielle. |
| 217 | | | Charles Iron Breast. |
| 218 | | | Joseph Kipp. |
| 219 | Sai tup ik sto ki | His x mark | Split Ears. |
| 220 | Ut su as kwo. | do | The Timber. |
| 221 | It skin a sa am. | do | Horn Medicine. |
| 222 | | do | John Cuff. |
| 223 | | | Anthony Austin. |
| 224 | | | Joseph Brown. |
| 225 | Stahk tsi stum ik. | His x mark | Under Bull. |
| 226 | | | Richard Croff. |
| 227 | | | Jesse J. Sampler. |
| 228 | Awh kum i po wat al. | His x mark | Everybody Talks About Him. |
| 229 | Kut awh mak an. | do | No Runner. |
| 230 | Sik ap i oh ke to pl. | do | Black Horse Rider. |
| 231 | Pik si. | | Albert Buffalo Horse. |
| 232 | Ak ok su achis. | His x mark | Many Tail Feathers. |
| 233 | Pi tok su achis. | do | Eagle Tail Feathers. |
| 234 | Muk ah. | do | Dwarf. |
| 235 | | | F. Spearson. |
| 236 | Is sto yi kuh. | His x mark | Cold Feet. |
| 237 | Is sok o yi ut sis kom. | do | Big Mouth Spring. |
| 238 | As so kas. | do | Coat. |
| 239 | Ni nin o kah | do | Chief Elk. |
| 240 | | | Jerry Big Plume. |
| 241 | | | John Big Spring. |
| 242 | Ai kut se. | His x mark | Gambler. |
| 243 | Mis sum i kak i tos. | do | Ancient Star. |
| 244 | Ni oks kai nah | do | Three Chiefs. |
| 245 | | | William Brown. |
| 246 | | | George Prairie Chicken. |
| 247 | Pi ta kos. | His x mark | Young Eagle. |
| 248 | Ni oks kai kai yo | do | Three Bears. |
| 249 | | do | George Bablo. |
| 250 | | do | Tom Two Stab. |
| 251 | | do | Paul Skunk Cap. |
| 252 | | | Charles Guardipee. |
| 253 | | His x mark | John Gordon. |
| 254 | Si pi na niak an | do | Night Gun (No. 2). |
| 255 | Si pis ta tos. | do | Owl Medicine. |
| 256 | | do | Joe Wall. |
| 257 | Si pi sai iks kai pi | do | Will Not Stand Still in the Night. |
| 258 | Mat om o ki top. | do | First Rider. |
| 259 | Kyaks at os. | do | Good Sun. |
| 260 | To ki pis. | do | Ear Rings. |
| 261 | Sik sah kwo map i | do | Black Boy. |
| 262 | Sit ok sin ah muk an. | do | Took Gun in Middle. |
| 263 | Mat om o ki ki top i. | do | First Rider. |
| 264 | | | John Pepion. |
| 265 | Si pis to los. | His x mark | Owl Child. |
| 266 | Ai is so yi sa am | do | Boss Rib Warbonnet. |
| 267 | Is sap in ok si. | do | Wipe His Eyes. |
| 268 | Ai nah yos i. | do | Arrow Maker. |
| 269 | Kai ut siks. | do | Bear Leggins. |
| 270 | O to kwek skim. | do | Yellow Iron. |

| No. | Indian name. | Signed by— | English name. |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 271 | Ahk ai nah..... | His x mark..... | Ancient Chief. |
| 272 | Nap i kwan..... | do..... | White Man. |
| 273 | Siks kyin ah..... | do..... | Blackface Man. |
| 274 | Kai o to kis..... | do..... | Bear Skin. |
| 275 | Si pis to mak an..... | do..... | Running Owl. |
| 276 | Kut ai sak sil..... | do..... | Don't Go Out. |
| 277 | Pi ta po kah..... | do..... | Eagle Child (No. 2). |
| 278 | Sat si kwo..... | do..... | Rattler. |
| 279 | Mo kap api..... | do..... | Bad Old Man. |
| 280 | ..... | ..... | Peter Cadotte. |
| 281 | Ki to ki..... | His x mark..... | Prairie Chicken. |
| 282 | Stahk tsi su yi kai yi..... | do..... | Under Mink. |
| 283 | ..... | ..... | Peter Kiyo. |
| 284 | Ksiks in o pah tchis..... | His x mark..... | White Quiver. |
| 285 | ..... | ..... | Joseph Kossuth. |
| 286 | Mah kwi o to kan..... | His x mark..... | Wolf Head. |
| 287 | Ut sit si..... | do..... | Gloves. |
| 288 | Omi nah ma..... | do..... | Gun Turned Over. |
| 289 | ..... | ..... | Harry No Chief. |
| 290 | Miks kim..... | His x mark..... | Frow. |
| 291 | Sahk om..... | do..... | Ground. |
| 292 | Tsis i o tas i..... | do..... | Bobtail Horse. |
| 293 | Kai yi sik si num..... | do..... | Black Bear. |
| 294 | Ah ah tchis tah mak an..... | do..... | Running Rabbit. |
| 295 | Sah kwo ma pi nah..... | do..... | Boy Chief. |
| 296 | Ah wak ai man..... | do..... | Chasing Buffalo (No. 2). |
| 297 | Si pi o to..... | do..... | Come at Night. |
| 298 | Ksin ah pi..... | do..... | Coyote Old Man. |
| 299 | Pi ta..... | do..... | Eagle. |
| 300 | Na mak an..... | do..... | Took Gun. |
| 301 | ..... | ..... | Fele Marrow Bone. |
| 302 | Sik si kai po kah..... | His x mark..... | Blackfoot Child. |
| 303 | Sah kwo ai po kuk i..... | do..... | Last to Awake. |
| 304 | ..... | do..... | George Horn. |
| 305 | ..... | do..... | Peter Champine. |

Witness:

J. E. WEBB.

A. B. HAMILTON.

GEORGE STEELL,

United States Indian Agent.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY, *September 28, 1895.*

I, J. W. Schultz, hereby certify that I wrote the names appearing upon the foregoing pages, the same being those that were signed by the parties by making their mark; that the same was done by them freely and voluntarily, and the names appearing thereon are Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, belonging upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Given under my hand at the Blackfeet Agency this the 28th day of September, 1895.

J. W. SCHULTZ.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *September 28, 1895.*

We, Charles Simon, James Perrine, and Richard Sanderville, do certify that the annexed and foregoing agreement by and between the United States and Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, residing upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, was fully interpreted to said Indians and they made to understand the same; that after said interpretation the said Indians whose names appear subscribed to said agreement signed the same in our presence.

We further certify that said Indians are members of said tribe and reside upon said reservation, set apart for said Indians in Montana, and that said subscribers are male adults over the age of 21 years.

Given under our hands at the Blackfeet Indian Agency this 28th day of September, 1895.

CHARLES SIMON,
Special Interpreter.

JAMES PERRINE,
Indian Interpreter.

RICHARD SANDERVILLE,
United States Agency Interpreter.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *September 28, 1895.*

I, George Steell, United States Indian agent at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., hereby certify that the male adult population of the Indians belonging to the Blackfeet Reservation, both full bloods and mixed bloods, is 381.

This certificate is made upon my best knowledge, information, and belief, derived from the records of my office and fortified by all other sources of reliable information as to ages.

Given under my hand at the Blackfeet Agency this 28th day of September, 1895.

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of paying one-half of the expense of making the survey of the boundary line described in article one, as provided by article six of said agreement, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use so much of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made for the benefit of the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation as may be necessary to pay one-half of the expense of the survey of the said boundary line by the said article six of the agreement to be borne by the Indians.

SEC. 3. That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated, of the approved plat or survey authorized by section two of this act, the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase under the provisions of the mineral-land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement: *Provided*, That the terms of this section shall not be construed to authorize occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 13, 1896, directing this office to report, in duplicate, as to the manner in which the ceded lands of the Blackfeet and the Fort Belknap Indians should be disposed of, and also to submit drafts of items or sections to be added to the bills submitted to you by the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

With his report (in triplicate) of January 11, 1896, relative to the negotiations with the Blackfeet Indians, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs includes duplicate copies of the report of the commissioners appointed to treat with these Indians, dated December 14, 1895, duplicate copies of the proceedings of councils, duplicate copies of an agreement entered into, and duplicate copies of a bill incorporating this agreement, ratifying the same, and providing for the survey of the lands agreed upon to be ceded to the United States.

With his report of the same date relative to the negotiations with the Fort Belknap Indians, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs includes similar papers, together with a report by Walter H. Weed, geologist, United States Geological Survey.

I have carefully examined the various documents, and have reached the conclusion that the lands covered by each bill are valueless for other than mining purposes and that they should be made subject to disposal under the mineral-land laws only.

Inasmuch as the commission estimates the area of the lands to be surrendered by the Blackfeet Indians as 800,000 acres and fixes \$1,500,000 as the sum to be paid therefor, the prices per acre, established by sections 2325, 2333, and 2337, United States Revised Statutes, for the sale of mineral lands, will be amply sufficient when these lands

are sold to reimburse the Government for the gross sum paid the Indians.

The area of the lands to be ceded by the Belknap Indians is estimated at 40,000 acres and the amount to be paid therefor is fixed at \$360,000. Accordingly, the price per acre at which these lands should be sold to miners should be placed at \$10 per acre.

I have the honor to submit the following sections as additional to the proposed bills:

BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION.

A BILL to ratify an agreement, etc.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated, of the approved plat of survey authorized by section two of this act, the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase under the provisions of the mineral land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement: *Provided*, That the terms of this section shall not be construed to authorize occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey.

BELKNAP INDIAN RESERVATION.

A BILL to ratify an agreement, etc.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated, of the approved plat of survey authorized by section two of this act, the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase under the provisions of the mineral-land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement: *Provided*, That said lands shall be sold at ten dollars per acre: *And provided further*, That the terms of this section shall not be construed to authorize the occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey.

The papers transmitted with your letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner*.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

